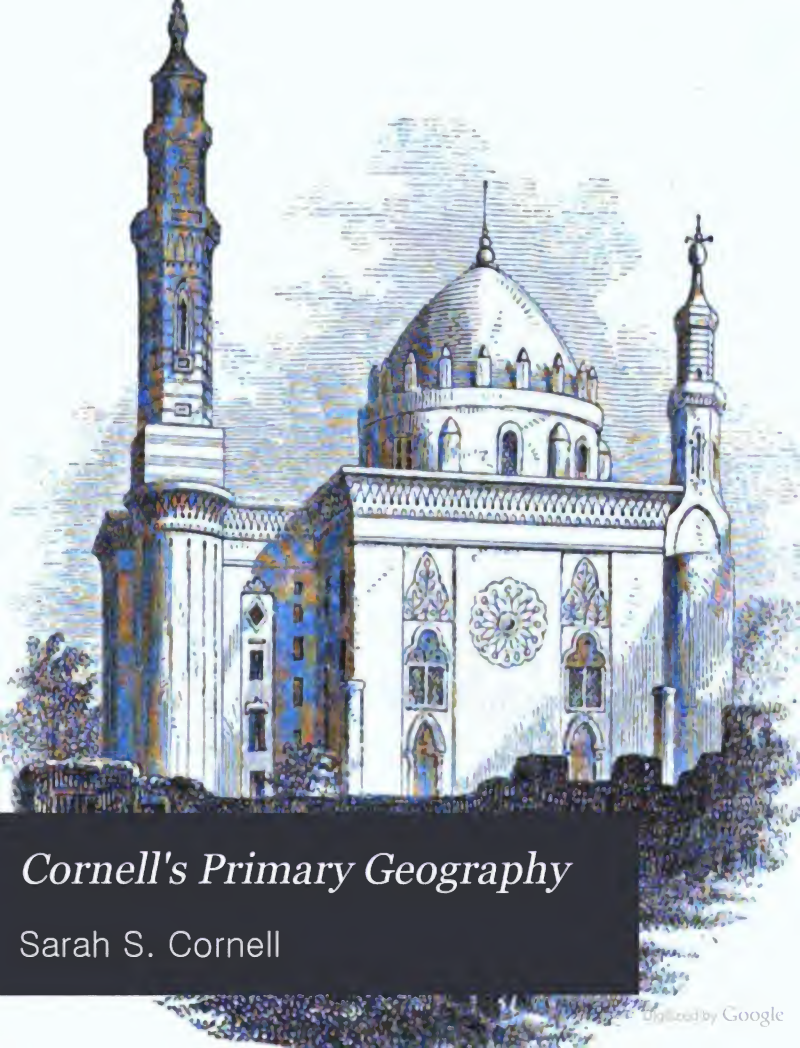

Cornell's Primary Geography

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CORNELL'S

PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY,

FORMING PART FIRST

OF A

SYSTEMATIC SERIES OF SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.

BY

S. S. CORNELL.

"First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

CHICAGO, ILL.:
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111 LAKE STREET.
1857.

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TO THE FRIENDS

OF

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION,

AND TO THOSE

ON WHOM DEVOLVES, IN EDUCATING THE YOUTH,

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PERPETUATING

The Noble Institutions of America,

THE SERIES,

OF WHICH THIS BOOK FORMS A PART,

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

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PREFACE.

THE present work is the fruit of a necessity in geographical education, that has been very keenly realized by the Author during several years of experience as a public teacher. In the study of this material science, she has found it peculiarly difficult, even when following the methods of the best class-books on the subject, to array it with the same perspicuity to the mind of the pupil, that may be imparted to more metaphysical studies. That other teachers have contended with the same undefined obstacle, may be gathered, not only from the confessions of a large majority of them, but also from the confused and very limited geographical knowledge in the mental possession of most communities. The constant recourse to maps, every where conveniently suspended for reference, bears ocular demonstration to the dimness and uncertainty that characterize our geographical attainments. It is an experience too universal to be disputed, that while the elements of some of the more abstruse sciences remain available in the memory often through life, those of geography are peculiarly shadowy and evanescent.

It was in the conscientious endeavor to render this important branch as palpable to the understandings of pupils as some of the other branches of their education, that the Author was enabled to trace the source of the difficulty just alluded to, to those defects in arrangement of the class-books in use that the present work is designed to remedy. She saw that it was the premature employment of unexplained terms, and the burying up of what, at present, only was attainable, by that which should be the very last learned, that constituted the great impediment to the teacher in conveying, and to the scholar in acquiring, geographical knowledge. Maps, professedly intended to elucidate, were rendered rather LABYRINTHS OF PERPLEXITY, by being covered with circles, lines, and various names and emblems, mysterious to the pupil, irrelevant to his stage of progress, and, by confusing the eye in its search for more radical matters, the source of much vexatious waste of time. In a word, she found in these class-books a fatal disregard of that system by which alone any desired result can be surely accomplished—a system whose rules are comprehended in the five words, "*one thing at a time.*"

From the foregoing remarks, the reader will anticipate the claims of the present work. It has been the aim of the Author so to arrange the elements, and their exponents the maps, as to emancipate, as far as possible, this interesting science from that dryness and confusion that have hitherto rendered it a weariness and an abstraction to all classes of learners. In pursuance of this design it has been found expedient to issue the work in parts: the present, for the beginner, being the First of the Series. The system herein adopted will be literally retained throughout the Series; it having been proved by experiment the best medium for evolving in their natural connection the successive proportions of the science. Through its operation, the pupil is prepared not only to comprehend, but frequently to anticipate, what next should follow. It is in this manner alone, that youthful interest can be engaged in any compulsory pursuit of knowledge. The unfolding mind craves knowledge; but it is only that for which it has a conscious necessity. It is the business of teaching to create and direct this necessity.

In obedience to this natural law, the maps and illustrations of the present work have been designed to accord strictly with the character of the lessons; being, so to speak, A GRADUALLY ACCUMULATING, VISIBLE DEPOSIT IN ANOTHER FORM, OF THE SUBJECT OF EACH SUCCESSIVE LESSON—AND NOTHING MORE: for as well

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might one attempt to make an accomplished architect of an individual by merely showing him the city, from time to time, from the tower of Trinity Church, as hope to impart a clear and permanent idea of the rudiments of Geography, through the instrumentality of a finished and crowded map, however accurately drawn, or gorgeously colored, said map may be. No complication with, or allusion to Mathematical Geography, therefore, will be found in the present volume. Commencing at the foundation of the science, its endeavor is to make the pupil thoroughly acquainted with the local and relative positions of the Grand Divisions of the Earth, extending their political divisions only so far as to include the principal capital cities. It also furnishes the pupil with a reasonable number of the most important islands, capes, bays, rivers, etc., on the earth's surface. The subject is developed principally by progressive questions, growing naturally out of each other; such as might be supposed to spontaneously arise in the mind of a learner.

In order to quicken the interest of the pupil, and bring his imagination to the aid of his understanding, the main features of the lessons are also *pictorially* presented in a series of numerous designs exquisitely drawn and engraved, that while they serve to instruct, they may also contribute to elevate and refine the taste of the pupil. This feature of the work will be duly appreciated by every teacher who has had occasion to lament the PURPOSELESS CARICATURES that deform many of our class-books, and waste the attention of scholars. Small portions of descriptive Geography are likewise introduced, at desirable intervals, as a means of relaxation to the student. The maps are clear and large, and as the studies progress, throughout the Series, are amplified only with such new matter as may be furnished by the corresponding lessons.

Through this system, the memory of the pupil becomes so *thoroughly* and *permanently* possessed of the contents of a map, as to render him capable, after a time, without consulting it, to describe each of its physical and political divisions and localities, with intelligence and accuracy. When it is remembered how much time is expended, at present, in searching out answers to questions on maps, the economy and value of the system herein offered, will more fully appear. In the order of succession of the maps of the present work, that of the United States is purposely reserved as a final exercise, by virtue of its complicacy.

To facilitate a recapitulatory examination of the scholar, a department denominated "Memory's Aid,' always succeeds the exercises introduced after each map. From these several departments of the work, questions may be presented in as many diversified forms, or reversions, as the teacher or examiner thinks advisable; and if the pupils have properly learned the preceding lessons, a correct and intelligent answer will always promptly follow. A Pronouncing Vocabulary, containing the names of all the natural and political divisions used throughout the work, is appended. This Vocabulary affords the material for a final examination, by which the examiner can determine the precise kind and amount of geographical knowledge, possessed by any pupil. The importance of this original and valuable arrangement will be self-evident: as heretofore, no method of ascertaining individual deficiencies in this important science, has been furnished by the class-books on the subject; consequently, pupils have been allowed to graduate from our schools with the crudest and most erratic ideas of a simple subject, that has occupied their patient investigation for years.

Having thus, as briefly as the plan will admit, defined the nature and intention of the present work, the Author confidently submits the system to the ordeal of experiment.

The claims it proposes for universal adoption are:—

First, That it will endow a pupil with a thorough and permanent knowledge of Geography, in at least one-half of the time heretofore required for the purpose.

Second, That its system is mentally refreshing, capable of enlisting and retaining the interest of the pupil, throughout the Series, and of putting the teacher in possession of a gauge to test, as accurately as in Mathematics, what the pupil knows of the science.

Third, That it will promote uniformity in all the classes of a school, wherein the entire Series is used, as there is but one method for memorizing the contents of a map, for each class, the rules for which will be given in the second number of the Series, that result being accomplished in the present number by means of the questions.

Such are its claims; and however important or pretentious they may seem on the surface, the Author has the evidence of experiment to prove the internal power of the system, and that these claims for it are not falsely erected.

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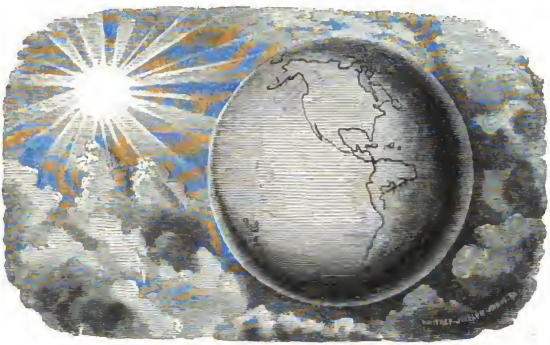
CORNELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.



THE PLANET WE INHABIT.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

Lesson I.

What is the planet on which we live called?

It is called "The Earth."

What is the shape of the earth?

It is very nearly round.

Do we live on the outside, or inside of the earth?

On the outside.

What is the outside of the earth called?

The surface of the earth.

Of what is the surface of the earth composed?

It is composed of land and water.

Are the land and water equally distributed over the earth's surface?

No.

Is there more land than water?

No; there is more water than land.

How much more?

Three times as much.

What is Geography?

Geography is a science which describes *the surface* of the earth.

Lesson II.

Were I to make a drawing, showing the land and water on the earth, what would such a drawing be called?

A map.

What is a Map?

It is a drawing representing the whole, or any part of the earth's surface.

Were a map made, representing only one half of the earth, what would such a map be called?

Map of a Hemisphere.

Why would it be called Map of a *Hemisphere?*

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Because it would represent only one half of the earth; and hemisphere means one half a sphere, or round body.

Suppose another map were made, showing the land and water on the other half of the earth, what would it be called?

It would be called Map of a Hemisphere also.

How would you know the one from the other?

By calling one the Western, and the other the Eastern Hemisphere.

Lesson III.

What is that portion of the map, which is colored, intended to represent?

The land.

What is the space inside the circle, which is not colored, intended to represent?

The water.

What do you see printed on the map?

The names of the large countries, or Grand Divisions of land, on the Western Hemisphere.

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When a country is situated toward, or near, the top part of a map, what part of the map is it said to be on?

The northern part.

What country is situated toward the top part of the map of the Western Hemisphere?

In what part of the Western Hemisphere is North America?

When a country is situated toward, or near, the right side of a map, what part is it said to be on?

The eastern part.

What country do you find, on your map, toward the right side?

In what part of the Western Hemisphere, then, is South America?

When a country is situated toward the lower side, or bottom of a map, what part of the map is it on?

The southern part.

What country is toward, or near, the bottom of the map?

What country in the Western Hemisphere, is situated both in the eastern and the southern part?

When a country is situated toward, or near, the left side of a map, what part of the map is it on?

The western part.

Lesson IV.

In what direction is a country, when it is toward the top of a map?

When it is toward the lower side, or bottom of a map?

When it is toward, or near, the right side?

When it is near the left side?

When a country is situated about half way between the north and east, what part of a map is it said to be on?

The north-eastern part.

When about half way between the east and south, what part is it on?

The south-eastern part.

When about half way between the south and west, what part is it on?

The south-western.

When half way between the west and north, what part is it on?

The north-western.

What part of a map is north?

What part south?

What part east?

What part west?

Between what parts of a map is north-east?

Between the north and east.

Where is south-east?

Which way is south-west?

Which way is north-west?

The boy in the picture is endeavoring to ascertain which way is EAST, WEST, NORTH, and SOUTH. His arms are extended straight out from his body, and his right hand points toward that part of the heavens where the sun rises—that is EAST; his left to that part where the sun sets—that is WEST; before him is NORTH, and behind him is SOUTH. These are called the Cardinal Points of the compass.

Lesson V.

Questions on the Map of the Western Hemisphere.

What Grand Division of land is situated in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere?

What Grand Division in the eastern part?

What one in the southern part?

What one in the north-western part?

A small part of Asia.

What Grand Division is north of South America?

In what direction is Asia from North America?

In what direction is South America from North America?

North America from South America?

Which are the Grand Divisions of the Western Hemisphere?

North America, South America, and a small part of Asia.

Lesson VI.

Questions on the Map of the Eastern Hemisphere.

How many Grand Divisions of land are situated in the Eastern Hemisphere?

Four.

What are their names?

Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa.

Which of these Grand Divisions lies farthest north-west?

Europe.

Which farthest north?

Asia.

Which farthest north-east?

Which farthest east?

Asia.

Which farthest south-east?

Which farthest south?

Which farthest south-west.

Which farthest west?

In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Europe?

In what part is Asia?

In what part is Australia?

In what part is Africa?

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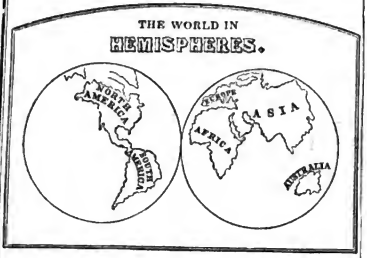
In what direction is Africa from Europe?
In what direction is Asia from Africa?
In what direction is Australia from Asia?
In what direction is Africa from Australia?
In what direction is Asia from Europe?
In what direction is Africa from Asia?
In what direction is Asia from Australia?
In what direction is Australia from Africa?
In what direction is Europe from Africa?
In what direction is Australia from Europe?
In what direction is Europe from Australia?



Lesson VII.

Questions on the Maps of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

REMARK.

If the Teacher will have the kindness to explain, by a globe, or by any other means deemed proper, that the two Hemispheres united, represent the world, the young pupil will very readily comprehend the following questions.

What are the names of the Grand Divisions of the Western and Eastern Hemispheres?

North America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, and South America.

What do the Eastern and Western Hemispheres represent?

The entire surface of the world.

What is represented on the maps besides the Grand Divisions of the land?

Water.

What Grand Divisions are situated east of North and South America?

Europe and Africa.

What Grand Divisions are west of North and South America?

Asia and Australia.

In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Australia?
In what direction is Asia from North America?
In what direction is Asia from Australia?
In what direction is Asia from Africa?
In what direction is Asia from Europe?
In what direction is Africa from South America?
In what direction is Africa from North America?
In what direction is Europe from South America?
In what direction is Europe from North America?

Lesson VIII.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS,

I am now going to tell you about the many names given to the land, on the surface of the earth.

When you have been travelling, you have, no doubt, observed that the land is greatly diversified; that is, some of it is high and rocky, some low and sandy; and often near a body of water it assumes a variety of forms and shapes.

These and many other appearances of the land have names given them by Geographers.

I wish you to remember that these names are applied to what are called "The Natural Divisions of the Land."

Questions on Lesson VIII.

How does the land on the surface of the earth appear to a traveller?

What have been applied to these various appearances of the land?

To what kind of divisions of land have these names been applied?

Why do we call them natural divisions of the land?

Because they are divisions which have been formed by nature.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Question. on the Natural Divisions of the Land.

What is a Continent?

A Continent is a very large division of land, surrounded by water.

How many Continents are there? Three.

Which are they?

The Western Continent, the Eastern, and the South-Eastern.

What Grand Divisions of land compose the Western Continent?

North and South America.

What Grand Divisions of land compose the Eastern Continent?

Europe, Asia, and Africa.

What Grand Division of land forms the South-Eastern Continent?

Australia.*

In what part of the Western Continent is North America?

In what part of the Eastern Continent is Asia?

What Grand Division occupies the north-western part of the Eastern Continent?

What Grand Division occupies the southern portion of the Western Continent?

Of what Continent does Africa form a part?

In what part of that Continent is it situated?

In which Hemisphere is Europe?

In which Hemisphere is North America?

In which Hemisphere is Asia?

In which Hemisphere is South America?

In which Hemisphere is Australia?

What Natural Division of land is Australia?

What Continent is it?

* Australia, by some geographers, is called an island.

Lesson IX.

Questions on the Natural Divisions of the Land—continued.

What is an Island?

An Island is land surrounded by water, like a Continent, only it is not so large.

An Island.

Look at the picture above, and you will see a very pretty piece of land, surrounded by water. What is a portion of land, surrounded by water, called? Below is a drawing which shows you how we represent an Island on a Map.

Map of an Island.

What is a Peninsula?

A Peninsula is a portion of land not quite surrounded by water, and is always joined to some larger portion of land.

What is an Isthmus?

An Isthmus is a narrow strip or neck of land, which joins a Peninsula to the main land.

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A Peninsula and an Isthmus.

How can you tell a Peninsula from an Island?

An Island is entirely surrounded by water, and a Peninsula *almost*, but not entirely.

Map of a Peninsula and an Isthmus.

Questions on the Natural Divisions of the Land—continued.

What is a cape?

A Cape is a point of land which projects into the water.

What is a Promontory?

A Promontory is a high or mountainous point of land which projects into the water.

A Cape.

Is a Promontory like a Cape, then?

Yes; only the land of a Promontory is higher than that of a Cape.

Map of a Cape.

What is a Shore or Coast?

A Shore or Coast is the strip of land which borders upon any body of water.

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What is a Mountain?

A Mountain is a very large mass of rock and earth, which is considerably elevated above the surrounding country.

A Mountain Chain.

What is a Mountain Range or Chain?

Continuous elevations of land; or many mountains joined together.

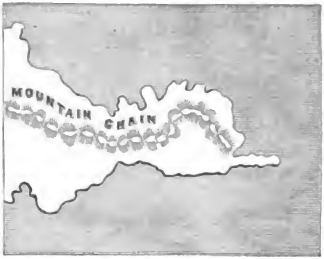
What is a Volcano?

A Volcano is a mountain with an opening in the top or side, from which issue, at times, fire and smoke.

Volcanoes sometimes send forth red hot stones, and large portions of melted matter, called lava.

What is the opening in a Volcano called?

A Crater.



Map of a Mountain Chain.

What are the names of the Natural Divisions of the land?

Continent, Island, Peninsula, Isthmus, Cape, Promontory, and Mountain.

The above little map may be used to test whether the pupil fully comprehends the ground he has gone over, in the preceding lessons.

The Teacher will please explain that all the main-land is part of a continent; the rest of the natural divisions of the land, the pupil should be able to point out.

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A View on the Ocean.

Lesson XI.

To the Pupil,

You remember I told you in a preceding lesson that the land is greatly diversified, and you have learned the names of the several Natural Divisions of the land; now you must learn that the water also has many different names applied to it by Geographers, according to its situation, form, etc.

A Sea.

Questions on the Natural Divisions of the Water.

What is an Ocean?

An Ocean is a very large division of water.

What is a Sea?

A Sea is a branch of the ocean, or another sea, partly inclosed by land.

Map of a Sea.

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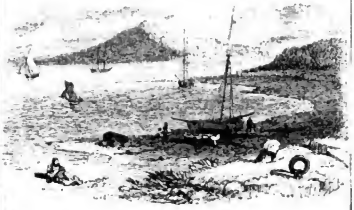
What is a Gulf or Bay?

A Gulf or Bay is a branch of some large division of water, extending into the land.



A Bay.

There is but little difference between a bay and a gulf. Generally speaking, a bay is more open than a gulf.

Map of a Bay.

What is a Strait?

A Strait is a narrow body of water, which connects two larger bodies of water.

What is a Channel?

A Channel is a narrow arm of the sea, which is generally so situated as to perform the office of a strait.

A Strait.

What is a Sound?

A Sound is a narrow body of water sufficiently shallow to be sounded, that is, to have its depth ascertained by a lead and line.

Map of a Strait.

Lesson XII.

Questions on the Natural Divisions of the Water—continued.

What is a Lake?

A Lake is a body of water formed by streams or springs, which is almost, and sometimes quite, encircled by land.

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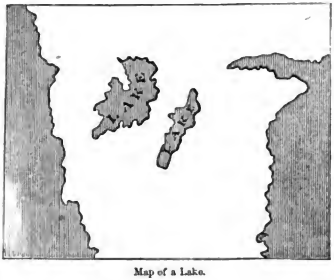
A Lake.

What is a stream called that flows into a Lake?

An Inlet.

What is a stream called that flows from a Lake?

An Outlet.



Map of a Lake.

What is a River?

A River is a stream of water flowing in an open channel through the land.

What is the Source or Head of a River?

The Source or Head of a River is where it rises or begins to flow.

What is the Mouth of a River?

The Mouth of a River is where it empties into some other body of water.

By what are Rivers formed?

Rivers are formed by lakes, or by small streams which issue from the mountains.

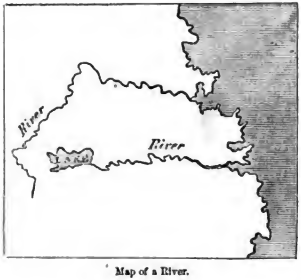
A River.

Are these small streams of water called Rivers?

No.

What are they called?

Brooks, Creeks, Rivulets, or Rills.



Map of a River.

What are the names of the Natural Divisions of the Water?

Ocean, Sea, Gulf, Bay, Strait, Sound, Channel, Lake, and River.

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Lesson XIII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE

WESTERN HEMISPHERE,

Systematically arranged.

What ocean is in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere?

What ocean in the eastern part?

What ocean in the southern part?

What ocean in the western part?

What sea is north of South America?

What sea is north-west of North America?

What bay in the northern part of North America? H.

What gulf east of North America? St. L.

What gulf south of North America?

What gulf is west of North America?

What bay lies between* Prince William's Land and Greenland? B.

What strait is between the southern part of South America and the Island of Terra del Fuego?

What strait is between North America and Asia?

What strait is between Prince William's Land and Greenland?

* The north-western part of this land is now called Cockburn Island, and the southern part Cumberland Island.

Lesson XIV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What river in North America runs a northerly course, and empties into the Arctic Ocean? M.

What river runs a north-easterly course, and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

What river runs a southerly course, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico?

What river runs a south-easterly course, and empties into the same Gulf?

What river, in South America, runs a westerly, northerly and north-easterly course, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean? O.

What river flows an easterly course, and empties into the Atlantic, south of the Orinoco River? A.

What river runs a south-westerly course, and empties into the Rio de la Plata? P.

Into what ocean does the Rio de la Plata empty?

What river, in North America, runs a south-westerly course, and empties into the Gulf of California?

Lesson XV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What island is situated north of North America? Pr. W's L.

What island is east of Prince William's Land?

What island is east of North America? N.

What group of islands south-east of North America? W. I.

What island south of South America?

What groups of islands are west of South America?

New Zealand, Friendly and Society Islands.

What groups of islands west of North America? S. & A.

In what ocean are these groups situated?

In what direction from North America is South America?

What natural division of land is South America?

A Peninsula.

What isthmus connects it with North America? D.

What cape projects from the northern part of North America?

What capes project from the east coast? S. & H.

What cape in the northern part of S. America? G.

What cape in the eastern part?

What cape south of South America?

What cape projects from the west coast?

What two capes on the west coast of North America

What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland?

In what part of South America are the Andes Mountains?

Where are the Rocky Mountains?

Lesson XVI.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Into what body of water does the Mackenzie's River empty?

What course does it run?

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What sea is north of South America?
What gulf is north-west of the Caribbean Sea?
What ocean is west of America?
Into what body of water does the St. Lawrence River empty?
In what direction does the St. Lawrence flow?
What ocean is east of America?
What sea is north-west of North America? K.
What island is north of North America?
What river empties into the Gulf of California?
What capes project from the east coast of North America?
Where are the Andes Mountains?
What ocean is situated north of North America?
Where is the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
What strait is between the Island of Terra del Fuego and South America?
What bay is south-west of Greenland?
What strait connects that bay with the Atlantic?
What ocean is south of South America?
What groups of islands lie west of North America?
Which group lies farther south?

Lesson XVII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What cape south of South America?
What natural division of land is South America?
What bay lies south-west of Baffin's Bay?
What rivers empty into the Gulf of Mexico?
Which one takes a southerly course?
What course does the Rio Grande flow?
What island is south of South America?
By what strait is it separated from South America?
What cape projects from the west coast of South America?
Where are the Rocky Mountains?
In what direction is North America from South America?
Where is the Island of Newfoundland?
What river empties into the Atlantic, north of the Amazon? O.
What course does that river run?
Does the Amazon River rise in the western, or eastern part of South America?
In what direction does it flow?
Where are the West India Islands?
What river south of the Amazon?

Lesson XVIII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Into what river does the Parana flow?
What gulf lies between Newfoundland and the coast of North America?
What natural division of land is Newfoundland?
What strait separates North America from Asia?
What two oceans does Behring Strait connect?
In what direction is Greenland from North America?
What cape projects from the northern coast of North America?
What cape is south of Greenland?
What natural division of land is Greenland?
Which lies farther north, Greenland or Newfoundland?
Which is the larger island of the two?
What two capes on the west coast of North America?
Which is farther north, Cape Mendocino or St. Lucas?
What are North and South America, when taken together, called?
America.
What natural division of land is America?
A continent.
What is a continent?
How many continents are there?
What isthmus connects North and South America?
What is an isthmus?
Which is the longest river in North America?
Which the longest in South America?
What is a river?
What is a river called that flows into a lake?
What is an outlet?
What is a river called that flows into another river?
A branch.
Of what river is the Parana a branch?
Rio de la Plata.
What is the commencement of a river called?
Its source.
What is the termination of a river called?
Its mouth.

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MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

To the Teacher:

It would be well to have the pupils refer to the map while repeating these lessons, until they are able to recognize the order of memorizing the several natural and political divisions upon a map.

They might, after having accomplished thus much, say the lesson without the map, as many times as may be deemed necessary.

One member of the class could be called upon to name the Islands; another, the Capes; a third, the Rivers and so on.

Lesson XIX.

The Grand Divisions on the Western Hemisphere are:—	North America. South America.
The Islands are:—	Prince William's Land. Greenland. Newfoundland. West Indies. Terra del Fuego. New Zealand. Friendly. Society. Sandwich. Aleutian.
The Peninsula is:—	South America.
The Isthmus is:—	Darien.
The Capes are:—	Barrow. Sable. Hatteras. Gallinas. St. Roque. Horn. Blanco. St. Lucas. Mendocino. Farewell.
The Mountain Ranges are:—	Andes. Rocky.

Lesson XX.

The Oceans that wash the coasts of America, are:—	Arctic. Atlantic. Southern. Pacific.
The Seas on the Western Hemisphere are:—	Caribbean. Kamtchatka.
The Gulfs and Bays are:—	Hudson. St. Lawrence. Mexico. California. Baffin.
The Straits are:—	Magellan. Behring. Davis.
The Rivers are:—	Mackenzie. St. Lawrence. Mississippi. Rio Grande. Orinoco. Amazon. Rio de la Plata. Parana. Colorado.

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Lesson XXI.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE

EASTERN HEMISPHERE,

Systematically arranged.

What ocean is in the northern part of the Eastern Hemisphere?
What ocean is in the eastern part?
What ocean in the southern part?
Southern Ocean.
What ocean in the western part?
What ocean north of the Southern Ocean? I.
What sea is north of Europe? W.
What three seas are east of Asia?
What sea south of Asia?
What sea between Africa and Asia?
What sea north of Africa?
What sea north-east of the Mediterranean Sea?
What two seas west of Europe? N. & B.
What sea lies east of the Black Sea? C.
What gulf north of Asia?
What gulf south of Asia, near the China Sea?
What bay south of Asia, west of the Gulf of Siam?
What gulf is situated north-west of the Arabian Sea?
What gulf is west of Africa?
What bay west of Europe?
What strait is south of Asia?
What strait is between Africa and Asia?
What strait separates Africa from Europe?
What strait is between the Continent of Europe and the Island of Great Britain?
Strait of Dover.
What channel east of Africa?

Lesson XXII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What river, in Asia, rises in the Altay Mountains, flows a north-westerly course, and empties into the Gulf of Obe?
What river east of the Obe?
Among what mountains does that river rise?
What course does it flow?
Into what ocean does it empty?
What river do you find, on your map, east of the Yenesei?
What course does that river flow?
Into what body of water does it empty?
What river flows an easterly course, and empties into the Sea of Ochotsk?
In what range of mountains does it rise?
What river empties into the Yellow Sea?
What river empties into the China Sea?
What course does it run?
Near what range of mountains do the Yang-tse-Kiang and Cambodia Rivers rise?
What river, in Africa, empties into the Gulf of Guinea?
In what part of Africa does it rise?
What river, in Africa, empties into the Mediterranean Sea?
Describe that river. *In describing a river tell where it rises, what course it flows, and into what body of water it empties.*
What rivers, in Europe, flow into the Caspian Sea?
Which river is farther east, the Ural or Volga?
Among what mountains does the Ural rise?
Does the Volga rise in that range of mountains?
What course does the Volga flow?

Lesson XXIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What Grand Divisions are on the Eastern Hemisphere?
What two islands lie north of Europe?
What island south of the Sea of Ochotsk? S.
What group of islands south of Saghalien?
What group lies south of the Japan Islands?
What island lies north of Australia? N. G.
What island is south of Australia?
What island lies west of New Guinea?
What island is situated west of Celebes?
What island south-west of Borneo?
What island north-west of Java?
In what direction from Asia is Sumatra?
What island is east of Africa?
What islands are west of Europe?
British Isles.

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In what direction from Asia is the Peninsula of frica?
In what direction is Africa from Europe?
By what isthmus is Africa united to Asia? S.
What cape projects from the northern part of Europe?
What cape from the northern coast of Asia?
What cape from the southern coast of Asia?
What cape projects from the eastern coast of Africa?
What cape from the southern coast of Africa?
What is the name of the most westerly cape of frica?

Cape Verde.

What cape on the northern coast of Africa?
What range of mountains between Europe and Asia?
What range in the northern part of Asia?
What one in the southern part?
What range in the central part of Africa?
What one in the southern part of Europe?

Lesson XXIV.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

In what direction is Africa from Europe?
What natural division of land is Africa?
What ocean is north of Europe and Asia?
Where is the Cape of Good Hope?
By what strait is the Red Sea connected with the ndian Ocean?
What is a Strait?
What sea is South of Europe?
In what direction is that sea from Africa?
What island is east of Borneo?
In what direction is Borneo from Asia?
What large gulf indents the western coast of Africa?
What natural division of land is Borneo?
What natural division of land is Asia?

It forms part of a continent.

What other countries are included in the Eastern Continent?

Europe and Africa.

In what direction is Borneo from Australia?
What natural division of land is Australia?
What is the name of the southern cape of Asia?
Into what ocean does that cape project?
Between what oceans does the Island, or Continent of Australia lie?
In what ocean is the Island of Madagascar?
What channel separates it from Africa?
On which side of the island is that channel?
Where is the Red Sea?

Lesson XXV.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What island is west of Borneo?
What strait unites the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?
What bay is west of Europe?
What three seas are east of Asia?
What gulf lies north-west of the China Sea?
Which lies farther north, the Sea of Ochotsk or the Yellow Sea?
Which is farther south, the Yellow Sea or the China Sea?
What strait separates Great Britain from the continent of Europe? D.
What natural division of land is Great Britain?

An Island.

What are the islands of Great Britain and Ireland usually called?

The British Isles.

What ocean is east of Asia?
What range of mountains in Africa?
In what part of Africa are those mountains?
What cape projects from the west coast of Africa?
What rivers, in Asia, flow northerly and empty into the Arctic Ocean?
In what range of mountains do those rivers rise?
Through what gulf does the Obe River flow?
What mountain range, beside the Altay, in Asia?
In what part of Asia are those mountains?
In what direction from Africa and Europe is the Atlantic Ocean?
What sea is north of Europe? W.
Into what body of water does the Nile empty?
What course does the Nile River flow?
In what direction from Africa is the Mediterranean Sea?
Which is larger, the Mediterranean or the Red Sea?
Which lies farther south?
Between what two countries does the Red Sea lie?
Between which two does the Mediterranean Sea lie?

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Lesson XXVI.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What sea is south of Asia?
What gulf is north-west of that sea?
What large bay south of Asia?
Which is farther east, the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea?
What course does the Cambodia River flow?
Into what sea does it empty?
What group of islands lies east of the China Sea?
Where is the Niger River?
Into what gulf does it empty?
What other large river in Africa?
What seas are between Europe and Asia?
Which is farther west, the Black or the Caspian Sea?
Which lies nearer the Mediterranean Sea?
What gulf indents the northern shore of Asia?
To what ocean is that gulf tributary?
Arctic.
Into what sea does the Ural River empty?
Among what mountains does it rise?
What islands are north of Europe? S & N. Z.
In what ocean are those islands situated?
Where are the Japan Islands?
In what direction are they from the Philippine?
What cape projects from the northern coast of Asia?
What is the most easterly cape of Africa called?
Where are the Alps Mountains?
What is the name of the most northerly cape of Europe?
Into what ocean does it project?
What isthmus is north of the Red Sea?
What two countries does it connect?
Between what seas is that isthmus?
What strait connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean?
What Grand Divisions, on the Eastern Hemisphere, lie farthest north?
What Grand Division lies farthest south-west?
In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Europe?
Which Grand Division is the largest?
Which the smallest?
Which one is surrounded by water?
Australia.
Which one is almost surrounded by water?
Africa.

Lesson XXVII.

REVIEW.

What is the name of the planet on which we live?
Of what is the surface of the earth composed?
Is there more water than land on the earth?
How many Hemispheres are there?
What does Hemisphere mean?
What names are given to designate the two Hemispheres?
What are the names of the four Cardinal Points?
North, East, South, and West.
In what direction would a place be, were it situated about half way between North and East?
What is a Map?
Is the earth's surface represented on a map, as it would be in a picture?
How is it represented on a map?
It is represented on a plane.
To what part of the map do you look for North?
Which side of the map is West?
What cardinal point is opposite the North?
What one is opposite the West?
What are the names of the natural divisions of the land?
What is a cape?
Where is Cape Comorin?
What cape projects from the east coast of Africa?
Into what water does that cape project?
What is an isthmus?
Where is the Isthmus of Darien?
What isthmus connects Africa with Asia?
What are volcanoes?
What is the difference between a volcano and a mountain?

Lesson XXVIII.

Review—continued.

What is a continent?
How many continents are there?
Which are they?
What continents are on the Eastern Hemisphere?
In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Australia?

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On which Hemisphere is the Continent of America?

What is the difference between a continent and an island?

There is no difference, except in regard to size. A very large island is called a continent.

What Grand Divisions compose the Western Continent?

What is an island?

What islands are in the Western Hemisphere?

Where is the Island of Madagascar?

What Grand Divisions compose the Eastern Continent?

What is a peninsula?

Where is the Peninsula of South America?

What peninsula lies east of South America?

How can you tell a peninsula from an island?

What is a mountain?

When many mountains are joined together, what are they called?

What mountain ranges are there on the Eastern Continent?

Has the water different names applied to it?

What are the names of the natural divisions of the water?

How many oceans are there?

Which ocean is the largest?

What is a river?

How are rivers usually formed?

What are rivers called which flow into other rivers?

Branches.

What are very small streams of water called?

What name do you give to a point of land which projects into a body of water?

Suppose the land is very high and rocky, do you call it a cape then?

What do you call it?

Lesson XXIX.

Review—continued.

What is a strait? What is a shore or coast?

What is a channel?

What is a sound?

What sea lies between Africa and Asia?

What is a sea?

What sea is north of South America?

What is a bay or gulf?

What gulf is south of North America?

What group of islands lies at the entrance of that gulf?

What gulf is between Newfoundland and North America?

What bay is west of Europe?

What are the names of the rivers on the Western Continent?

When called upon to tell the rivers of any country, always begin in the north-west part; mention first those rivers which flow into bodies of water on the north, then those which flow into bodies of water on the east, next those which flow into bodies of water on the south, and then those which flow into bodies of water on the west. When a river has branches, say them after the main river.

According to this order, which river on the Western Continent should you mention first?

The Mackenzie River.

Which next? St. L.

Which last? C.

What islands are in the Eastern Hemisphere?

Begin with Spitzbergen, pass along east, west, and north, quite round the Hemisphere, and mention the islands in the order you find them on the map.

If you mention these islands in the proper order, which comes third?

Saghalien.

What group of islands would be mentioned next? I.

As you pass on, going south, what group would you find next? P.

What island do you mention after New Guinea?

In what direction from the Australian Continent is Van Dieman's Land?

What mountain ranges are on the Western Continent?

What bays indent the coasts?

What rivers are on the Eastern Continent?

Which of those rivers flow northerly and empty into the Arctic Ocean?

Which one empties into the Gulf of Guinea?

Which two flow into the Caspian Sea?

Which one empties into the China Sea?

Which three are mentioned last, if you say them in the proper order?

What bays and gulfs indent the shores of the Eastern Continent?

Which of them indent the coast of Asia?

Does the Gulf of Guinea indent a part of the eastern, or western coast of Africa?

Will I find the Bay of Biscay by looking along the coast of Africa?

Where will I find it?

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MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Lesson XXX.

The Grand Divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere are:—	Europe.
	Asia.
	Australia.
	Africa.
The Islands are:—	Spitzbergen.
	Nova Zembla.
	Saghalien.
	Japan Isles.
	Philippine Isles.
	New Guinea.
	Van Dieman's Land.
	Celebes.
	Borneo.
	Java.
	Sumatra.
	Madagascar.
	British Isles.
The Peninsula is:—	Africa.
The Isthmus is:—	Suez.
The Capes are:—	North.
	North-east.
	Comorin.
	Guardafui.
	Good Hope.
	Verde.
	Bon.
The Mountains are:—	Ural.
	Altay.
	Himalaya.
	Moon.
	Alps.

Lesson XXXI.

The Oceans that wash the coasts of the Eastern Continent are:—	Arctic.
	Pacific.
	Indian.
	Atlantic.
The Seas on the Eastern Hemisphere are:—	White.
	Ochotsk.
	Yellow.
	China.
	Arabian.
	Red.
	Mediterranean.
	Black.
	North.
	Baltic.
	Caspian.
The Gulfs and Bays are:—	Obe.
	Siam.
	Bengal.
	Persian.
	Guinea.
	Biscay.
The Straits are:—	Malacca.
	Bab-el-Mander.
	Gibraltar.
	Dover.
The Rivers are:—	Obe.
	Yenesei.
	Lena.
	Amoor.
	Yang-tse-Kiang.
	Cambodia.
	Niger.
	Nile.
	Volga.
	Ural.

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NORTH AMERICA

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Introductory Remarks on the Map of North America.

Having committed to memory the lessons prepared for you, on the Maps of the Hemispheres, you may now commence the study of the Map of North America.

You will perceive by looking upon the map, that North America is divided into several countries, each having a separate name; these constitute the chief political divisions of North America. When we speak of natural or physical divisions in geography, we mean only those which have been formed by nature—such as rivers, bays, islands, mountains, &c. When we speak of political divisions, we refer to those which have been made by man—such as countries, cities, states, &c.

Lesson XXXII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Systematically arranged.

Of what does North America form a part?

It forms a part of the American Continent.

What other Grand Division forms the rest of the continent?

South America.

In what part of North America is Russian America?

What country lies east of Russian America?

What country in the central part of North America?

What country is south of the United States?

What countries lie south-east of Mexico?

What is a City?

A City is a large collection of houses and inhabitants.

What city is the capital of British America?

Look upon the map and you will find a name with this mark ✠ near it. In this manner the capital cities will be marked on the maps.

What is the Capital of a country?

It is the seat of government; or, in other words, the city in which the Legislature, or officers meet, to make laws for the country.

On what lake is the capital city of British America?

In what part of British America is it situated?

What city in British America on the St. Lawrence R.?

What city is the capital of the United States?

In what part of the United States is that city?

What city is the capital of Mexico?

Is the city of Mexico in the northern, or southern part of Mexico?

What city is the capital of Yucatan?

In what part of Yucatan is it situated?

What city is the capital of a part of Central America?

Is St. Salvador near the west, or east coast?

What group of islands lies north of North America?

North Georgian.

In what ocean does that group lie?

What island lies between Baffin's Bay and Hudson Bay?

Lesson XXXIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What large island lies east of Prince William's Land?

What island is east of Greenland?

Where is the island of Newfoundland?

What ocean washes its eastern coast?

What gulf lies between it and the coast of British America?

What group of islands lies south-east of the United States?

What ocean is on the north of these islands?

What gulf on the west?

What sea on the south?

Which is farther east, Cuba or Hayti?

Which is farther south, Cuba or Jamaica?

In what direction is Jamaica from Hayti?

What two islands are west of British America?

Which is farther north, Vancouver's or Queen Charlotte's Island?

What peninsula is in the northern part of British America?

Melville.

What peninsula in the eastern part of British America? Nova S.

What peninsula in the southern part of the United States?

Where is the peninsula of Yucatan?

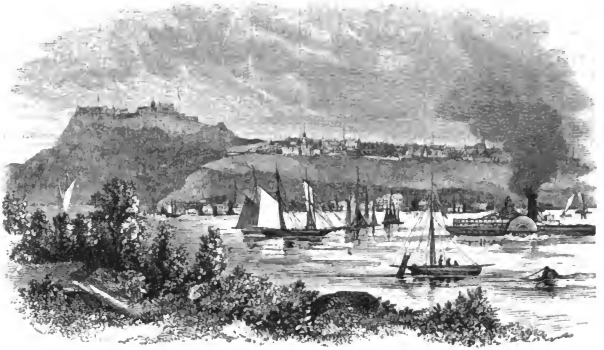
What peninsula in the western part of Mexico?

What peninsula is in the south-western part of Russian America?

What isthmus connects North and South America?

What water is on the north side of that isthmus?

What water on the south side?



QUEBEC.

You will perceive by looking at the picture, that this city is divided into two parts; one, called the upper town, is built on a rocky promontory, and the other, called the lower town, borders on the river, at the base of the rock. What is the name of the river? The Citadel, a celebrated fortress, is built on the top of the highest part of the promontory. You have a nearer view of it on the opposite page.

Lesson XXXIV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What cape projects from the northern coast of Russian America?

What one from the northern coast of British America?

What cape projects from the eastern coast of British America?

Into what water does Cape St. Lewis project?

What two capes project from the eastern coast of the United States?

Which of these capes is farther north?

What cape is at the southern extremity of Florida?

What cape is in the southern part of the Peninsula of California?

What cape projects from the western coast of the United States.

Into what body of water does Cape Mendocino project?

What cape is south of Greenland?

What range of mountains is in the eastern part of the United States?

What range of mountains in Mexico?

Mexican Cordilleras. This range is also called the Sierra Madre.

What range in the western part of the United States and British America?

In what direction is British America from the United States?

In what direction is Mexico from Central America?

Yucatan from Central America?

Russian America from British America?

Greenland from British America?

Which country in North America lies farthest northwest?

Which one farthest south?

Which one extends farthest east?

Which is bounded on the north by the United States?

What two countries extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean?

What gulf bounds Mexico on the east?

What sea bounds Central America on the east?

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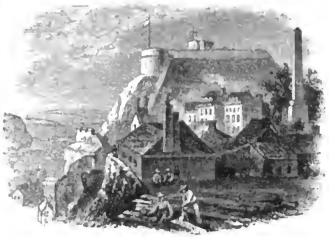


The Citadel, Quebec.

Lesson XXXV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is on the north of North America?
What one on the east?
What one on the west?
What sea is east of Central America?
What sea is west of Russian America?
What gulf indents the northern part of British America, and is tributary to the Arctic Ocean?
Where is Hudson Bay?
What gulf is east of British America?
What body of water is east of that gulf?
What bay is west of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia?
What bay indents the eastern coast of the United States?
What large gulf is south of the United States?
In what direction is it from Mexico?
From Yucatan?
What bay is east of Yucatan?
To what water is that bay tributary?
In what direction is the Bay of Honduras from Central America?
What gulf lies between the Peninsula of California and Mexico?
Where is Baffin's Bay?
What strait connects Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean?
What strait separates Russian America from Asia?
Where is Davis Strait?
What is a Strait?
What waters does Davis Strait connect?
What oceans does Behring Strait connect?

Lesson XXXVI.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What two lakes are in the northern part of British America?
Where is Lake Winnipeg?
In what direction from Lake Winnipeg is Lake Superior?
What Lake is south of Lake Superior?
In what direction from Lake Michigan is Lake Huron?
What Lake is south-east from Lake Huron?
In what direction from Lake Erie is Lake Ontario?
What river empties into the Polar Sea?
What course does the Mackenzie River flow?
In what lake does it rise?

Great Slave Lake.

What two rivers empty into Hudson Bay?
In what lake does the Nelson rise?
What course does the Churchill flow?
What river empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
Of what lakes is the St. Lawrence the outlet?

Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

In what part of the United States does the Mississippi River rise?
Into what body of water does it empty?
What river flows a south-westerly course and unites with the Mississippi?
What is the Ohio River?

A branch of the Mississippi.

What three rivers empty into the Mississippi on the west side?
Which one is farthest south?
Which one is the longest?
Among what mountains do those rivers rise?
Mention the branches of the Mississippi. O. M. A. & R.
What river is between the United States and Mexico?
Tell where that river rises, what course it flows, and where it empties.
What river empties into the Gulf of California?
Describe this river as you did the last.
Where is the Columbia River?
Does it rise in the United States or in British America?

CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

We would like to have you remember the appearance of the building in the above picture, as it is the finest and most important one in the United States. Here, the officers, who are chosen by the people of the several states, assemble to make laws, etc. for the whole country.

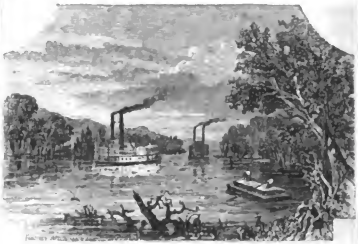
Lesson XXXVII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What ocean is west of North America?
Where is the Isthmus of Darien?
Where is Russian America?
What cape in the southern part of Florida?
What is Florida?
Where is Melville Peninsula?
Where is the Sea of Kamtchatka?
Of what ocean is that sea a branch?

The Pacific Ocean.

What strait connects the Arctic Ocean with the Sea of Kamtchatka?
What Grand Divisions does that strait separate?
What gulf is west of Newfoundland?
In what direction is Newfoundland from Greenland?
What cape south of Greenland?
In what direction from Greenland is Iceland?
Where is the peninsula of Nova Scotia?
Is a strait a natural division of land, or of water?
Where is Hudson Strait?
In what part of North America is Mexico?
What gulf indents the western shore?
What peninsula is west of that gulf?
Where is the Caribbean Sea?
Where is St. Salvador, and what is it?
What island lies south-west of Baffin's Bay?
What group of islands is north-west of Prince William's Land?
What ocean is north of North America?
What strait is at the entrance of Baffin's Bay?
Between what islands is Davis Strait?
Which is farther north, Davis or Hudson Strait?
What rivers empty into Hudson Bay?
Into which side of the bay do they empty?
Which of those rivers is the outlet of Lake Winnipeg?
Which are the three western branches of the Mississippi River? M. A. & R.



View on the Mississippi.

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MEXICO.

Lesson XXXVIII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Where are the Rocky Mountains?

What cape projects from the northern coast of Russian America?

What city is the capital of the United States?

What lakes are in British America?

Great Bear, Great Slave, and Winnipeg.

What lakes are between British America and the United States?

Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

Where is the Columbia River?

Into what ocean does it empty?

In what direction from North America is the Atlantic Ocean?

In what direction is the Arctic?

In what direction is the Pacific?

What is the name of the most southerly country in North America?

What country is north-west of Central America?

What city is the capital of Mexico?

In what part of Mexico is the capital situated?

What gulf washes the eastern coast of Mexico?

Where is the Bay of Honduras?

What peninsula lies between the Bay of Honduras and the Gulf of Mexico?

What river forms the eastern branch of the Mississippi River?

What large lakes in the northern part of the United States?

Which one of those lakes is the largest?

Which lies farthest east?

Which one is not between British America and the United States?

Lake Michigan.

Where are the West India Islands?

Which is the largest of those islands?

Cuba.

Where is the Colorado River?

What course does it flow?

Into what gulf does it empty?

What peninsula is west of that gulf?

What cape is at the extremity of that peninsula?

What range of mountains in the western part of British America?

What city is the capital of British America?

How is it situated? How is Quebec situated?

On which side of the St. Lawrence?

What country occupies the central portion of North America?

What ocean bounds it on the west?

What one on the east?

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MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE experienced Teacher will readily perceive that the lessons, called "Memory's Aid," admit of being used in a variety of ways. I would, however, suggest that the pupils be required first of all, to repeat the names of the several natural and political divisions, both with and without the map, until all that it contains is thoroughly memorized; that is, as far as the *names* of those divisions, and the *order* of saying them, are concerned.

Thus much accomplished, the pupil should bound each country, state the location of each capital city, and correctly describe each natural division.

One member of the class might be called upon to mention the first river in order on the map, and another to describe it. In this way, the pupils could proceed with all the other natural or physical divisions.

Lesson XXXIX.

The Countries of North America are:—	RUSSIAN AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, YUCATAN, and CENTRAL AMERICA.
The Capital Cities of the Countries of North America are:—	TORONTO, WASHINGTON, MEXICO, MERIDA, and ST. SALVADOR.
The Islands near the Coast are:—	NORTH GEORGIAN, PRINCE WILLIAM'S LAND, GREENLAND, ICELAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, VANCOUVER'S, and QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S.
The Peninsulas are:—	MELVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA, FLORIDA, YUCATAN, CALIFORNIA, and ALASKA.
The Capes are:—	BARROW, BATHURST, ST. LEWIS, COD, HATTERAS, SABLE, ST. LUCAS, MENDOCINO, FAREWELL.
The Mountain Ranges are:—	ALLEGHANY, MEXICAN CORDILLÈRAS, & ROCKY.

Lesson XL.

The Oceans that wash the Coasts of North America are:—	ARCTIC, ATLANTIC, and PACIFIC.
The Seas are:—	CARIBBEAN, and KAMTCHATKA.
The Gulfs and Bays are:—	CORONATION, HUDSON, ST. LAWRENCE, FUNDY, CHESAPEAKE, MEXICO, HONDURAS, CALIFORNIA, and BAFFIN'S.
The Straits are:—	HUDSON, BEHRING, and DAVIS.
The Lakes are:—	GREAT BEAR, GREAT SLAVE, WINNIPEG, SUPERIOR, MICHIGAN, HURON, ERIE, and ONTARIO.
The Rivers are:—	MACKENZIE'S, CHURCHILL, NELSON, ST. LAWRENCE, MISSISSIPPI, OHIO, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, RED, RIO GRANDE, COLORADO, and COLUMBIA.

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DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

Lesson XLI.

NORTH AMERICA.

Area in square miles 8,000,000. Population 40,000,000.

Boundary.—North America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the south and west by the Pacific.

Divisions.—North America is divided into Russian America, British America, the United States, Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America.

An American Indian.

Russian America.—This division is situated in the north-west part of North America.

It is a very cold country, inhabited by Indians and Esquimaux, who subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing.

British America.—This is a very large country, situated in the northern part of North America. The climate is very cold, especially in the northern part.

The inhabitants are principally Indians and Esquimaux. The whites live in the south-eastern portion of the territory, along the banks of the river St. Lawrence. This part of British America is called Canada, and the inhabitants are called Canadians.

Toronto, on Lake Ontario, is the capital city of British America.

The United States.—These States occupy the middle portion of North America, extending from British America on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

WASHINGTON, the capital city, is pleasantly situated on the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia.

Mexicans.

Mexico.—This is a large country situated south of the United States, from which it is partly separated by the Rio Grande del Norte.

The climate of Mexico is very warm, and the soil produces a great variety of fruits, such as oranges, figs, lemons, &c. It also has many rich mines of gold and silver.

MEXICO, the capital city, is situated in a delightful valley about half-way between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

Yucatan.—This country occupies a peninsula, situated south-east of Mexico. The climate, like that of Mexico, is very warm. Merida is the capital city

Central America.—This country lies between Mexico and the Isthmus of Darien.

It is divided into several States, and is noted for its warm climate, its numerous volcanoes, and its rich silver mines.

ST. SALVADOR is the capital city of St. Salvador, one of the States of Central America.

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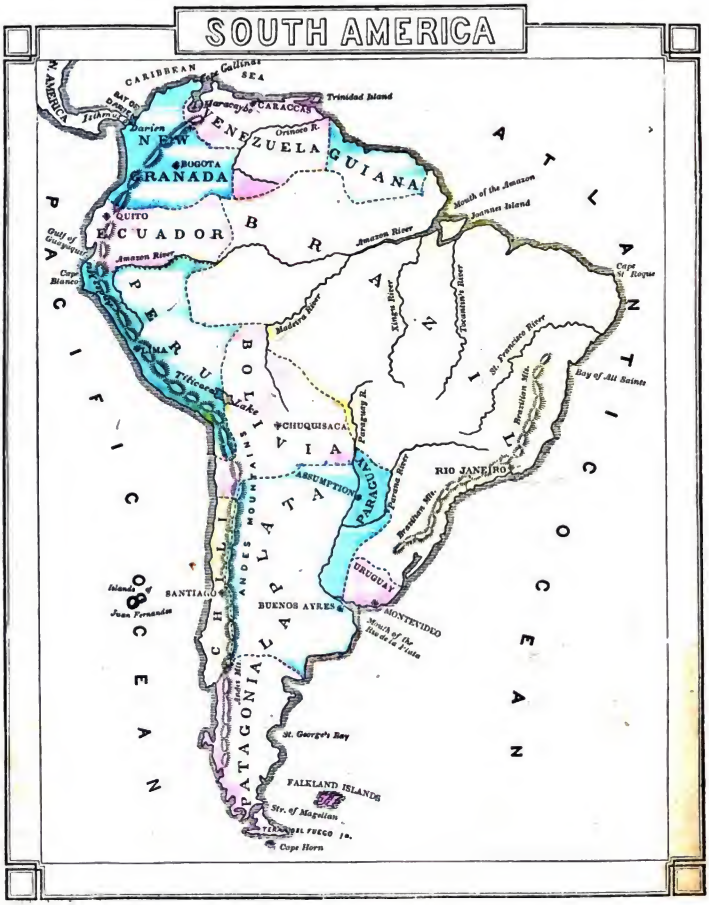

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Introductory Remarks on the Map of South America.

We take great pleasure in offering you another map for study, and hope that you will find it as interesting as the one you have just learned.

South America, you will remember, is a very large peninsula, joined to North America by the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama.

These two countries, or Grand Divisions, form the Western, or as it is often called, the American Continent.

Lesson XLII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF

SOUTH AMERICA,

Systematically arranged.

What countries are in the northern part of South America?
What country is in the eastern part?
What countries are in the south-eastern part?
What country forms the southern part of South America?
What countries are in the western part?
What country is north of Ecuador?
What city is the capital of New Granada?
In what part of New Granada is Bogota?
What country lies east of New Granada?
What city is the capital of that country?
Is Caraccas in the northern, or, southern part?
Is it in the interior of Venezuela, or, very near the coast?
What country bounds Venezuela on the east?
Which is the largest country in South America?
What city is the capital?
In what part of Brazil is it situated?
Is Rio Janeiro an inland city, or is it situated on the coast?
In what direction from Brazil is Uruguay?
What city is the capital of Uruguay?
How is Montevideo situated?
What country bounds Uruguay on the west?
What other names are sometimes given to La Plata?
Buenos Ayres, or the Argentine Republic.
What ocean bounds La Plata on the south-east?
What city is the capital of La Plata?
On the bank of what river is Buenos Ayres situated?
What country bounds La Plata on the south?
Has Patagonia any capital city?
What country bounds La Plata on the west?
What city is the capital of that country?
Is Santiago on the coast?
No; it is about sixty miles from the coast.
Near what range of mountains is it situated?
What ocean bounds Chili on the west?

Lesson XLIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What country lies north of Chili and La Plata?
What city is the capital of Bolivia?
In what part of Bolivia is Chuquisaca?
What ocean and country bound Bolivia on the west?
What city is the capital of Peru?
How is Lima situated?
What country lies north of Peru?
What city is the capital?
What ocean bounds Ecuador on the west?
How is Ecuador bounded on the east?
What country is on the north of Ecuador?
In what part of South America is Paraguay?
What countries lie west of Paraguay?
In what direction from Paraguay is Brazil?
What city is the capital of Paraguay?
On what river is the capital city situated?
On which side of that river?
Does Paraguay border on the coast?
Do all the other countries of South America have a sea-coast?
In what direction is Peru from Brazil?
What countries are north of Brazil?
Which city is farther north, Bogota or Caraccas?
What two countries are south of Bolivia?
Is La Plata, or Chili farther west?
Which country in South America is situated farthest south?
What one lies farthest north-west?
What one lies farthest east?
Which are the capital cities of South America?
B., C., Rio J., M., B., S., C., L., Q. and A.
How is each situated?
Bogota, is situated in the central part of New Granada.
Caraccas, near the Caribbean Sea.
Rio Janeiro, on Rio Janeiro Bay.

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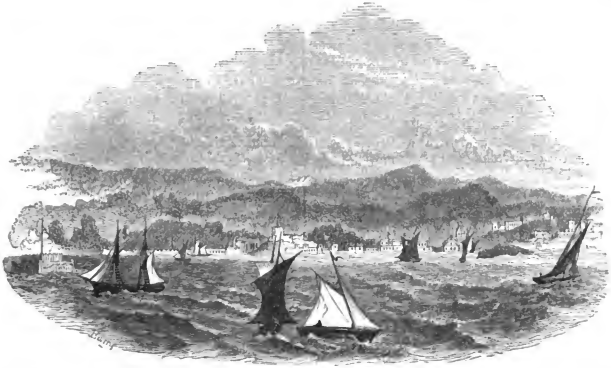

RIO JANEIRO.

This city, the Capital of Brazil, is finely situated on the west side of Rio Janeiro Bay. It is the most important seaport in South America.

Montevideo, on the north bank of the Rio de la Plata.
Buenos Ayres, on the Rio de la Plata.
Santiago, in the eastern part of Chili.
Chuquisaca, in the southern part of Bolivia.
Lima, near the Pacific coast.
Quito, inland.
Assumption, on the Paraguay River.

Lesson XLIV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What island is north of Venezuela?
What island is near the mouth of the Amazon?
What group of islands is east of Patagonia?
In what ocean are those islands?
What island lies south of Patagonia?
What islands lie west of Chili?
Between what two oceans does the Island of Terra del Fuego lie?
What strait separates this island from Patagonia?

The Strait of Magellan.

In what ocean are the Islands of Juan Fernandez?
What natural division of land is South America?
What is a Peninsula?
What waters nearly surround South America?
What natural division of land is Patagonia?
What waters nearly surround it?
What isthmus is in the northern part of New Granada?
What cape projects from the northern coast of South America?
Which is the most easterly cape in South America?
Which is the most southerly?

If you will look upon the map you will observe a very small island south of Terra del Fuego. It is called Hermit Island. Cape Horn projects from its southern coast.

On what island is Cape Horn?
Where is Hermit Island?
What cape is the most westerly in South America?
Name the northern, eastern, southern, and western capes of South America
What range of mountains in Brazil?
In what part of Brazil?
What range of mountains extends along the entire western coast of South America?

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Lesson XLV.

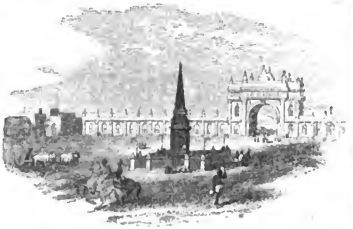
Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is east of South America?
What ocean west?
What sea is north of New Granada?
What bay indents the northern shore of the Isthmus of Darien?
To what sea is that bay tributary?
What bay is east of Brazil?
What bay is east of Patagonia?
What gulf is west of Ecuador?
Where is the Strait of Magellan?
What lake is in Venezuela?
In what part of Venezuela is Lake Maracaybo?
What lake lies partly in Peru and partly in Bolivia?
What river is in Venezuela?
In what part of Brazil is the Amazon?
Describe that river.
Into what river do the Madeira and Xingu Rivers empty?
What course does the Madeira flow?
Which of those rivers empty into the Amazon nearest its mouth?
What river is east of the Xingu?
Into what river does the Tocantins empty?
It empties into a river that runs from the mouth of the Amazon round the south side of Joannes Island. It is called Para River.
In what country of South America does the Madeira River rise?
Do the Xingu and Tocantins Rivers rise in Bolivia?
Describe the St. Francisco River.
Into what river does the Parana flow?
Into what ocean does the Rio de la Plata empty?
Of what river is the Paraguay a branch? P.
What course does the Paraguay flow?
In what division of South America do these rivers rise?

Lesson XLVI.

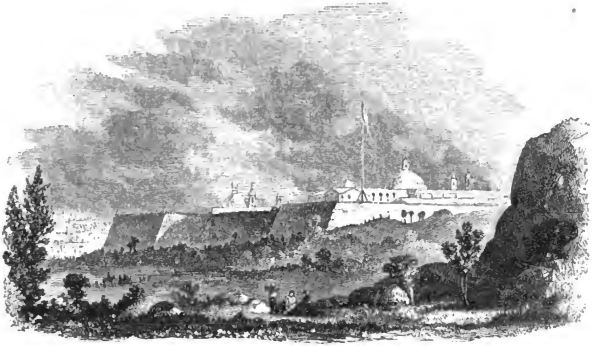
Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What city is the capital of Brazil?
Mention the rivers of South America.
Which one is the longest?
What countries lie north of Brazil?
Which is farther east, Venezuela or Guiana?
What ocean is east of Brazil?
Where is St. George's Bay?
To what ocean is it tributary?
What sea is north of South America?
Where is Lake Maracaybo?
What is a lake?
In what direction is Peru from Bolivia?
Which is farther north, Peru or Ecuador?
Ecuador, or New Granada?
New Granada, or Venezuela? N. G.
What city is the capital of Bolivia?
Which city is farther east, Chuquisaca or Buenos Ayres?



Grand Square, Buenos Ayres.

On what river is Buenos Ayres situated?
What river empties into the Rio de la Plata?
Into what body of water does the Rio de la Plata empty?
What is that part of a river called where it empties into, or unites with another body of water?
What cape projects from the eastern coast of Brazil?
What bay is east of Brazil?
What large river crosses the northern part of Brazil?
What course does it flow?
In what range of mountains does it rise?
In what country?
In what direction from South America is the Atlantic Ocean?
What three countries are in the northern part of South America?
What cape projects from the western part of Peru?
Into what body of water does it project?
What group of islands lies east of Patagonia?
Where is Brazil?
In what direction from Brazil is Uruguay?
Which is an inland country, Uruguay or Paraguay?



BUENOS AYRES.

The above view of the city is taken from the water, looking south-west. In the foreground is a fort, which was built very many years ago by the Spaniards. It is now occupied by the Department of State, and the Departments of Treasury and War. The churches, some of whose steeples and domes you see, lie a little distance beyond.

Lesson XLVII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What city is the capital of New Granada?
Which is the largest country of South America?
Which is the smallest? U . . . . . y.
In what part of Uruguay is the capital situated?
On what river is the city of Assumption?
Of what country is it the capital?
What group of islands lies west of Chili?
Of what country is Santiago the capital?
How are South and North America connected?
In what part of South America is that isthmus?
What country bounds Ecuador on the north?
What country is east of New Granada?
Where is the city of Bogota?
Is Bogota, or Quito the more northerly?
Where is the Island of Terra del Fuego?
What island is south of it?
What cape projects from that island?
What cape is the most northerly one in South America?
Is Cape St. Roque an easterly, or a westerly cape of South America?
What country bounds Venezuela on the east?
How is Guiana bounded on the north?
Where is the city of Rio Janeiro?
What two rivers, in Brazil, empty into the Amazon?
Are they northern branches of the Amazon?
Is the Amazon a branch of any river?
What river empties into the Para River? T.
What country bounds Peru on the north?
Is Quito, or Lima the capital of Ecuador?
Where is Lake Titicaca?
What ocean bounds South America on the west?
In what part of South America is New Granada?
Where is the Island of Trinidad?
Where are the Andes Mountains?
What body of water is south of Patagonia?
Where are the Brazilian Mountains?
Which is the largest river of South America?
What is a river?
What countries bound La Plata on the east?
Where is the Orinoco River?
What course does it flow?
Where is the St. Francisco River?
Describe it.

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MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Lesson XLVIII.

The Countries of South America are:—

New Granada,
Venezuela,
Guiana,
Brazil,
Uruguay,
La Plata,
Patagonia,
Chili,
Bolivia,
Peru,
Ecuador, and
Paraguay.

The Capital Cities of the Countries of South America are:—

Bogota,
Caraccas,
Rio Janeiro,
Montevideo,
Buenos Ayres,
Santiago,
Chuquisaca,
Lima,
Quito, and
Assumption.

The Islands near the coast are:—

Trinidad,
Joannes,
Falkland Isles,
Terra del Fuego, and
Juan Fernandez.

The Peninsulas are:—

South America and
Patagonia.

The Isthmus is:—

Darien.

The Capes are:—

Gallinas,
St. Roque,
Horn, and
Blanco.

The Mountain Ranges are:—

Brazilian and
Andes.

Lesson XLIX.

The Oceans that wash the coasts of South America are:—

Atlantic and
Pacific.

The Sea is:—

Caribbean.

The Gulfs and Bays of South America are:—

Darien,
All Saints,
St. George's, and
Guayaquil.

The Strait is:—

Magalhaens or
Magellan.

The Lakes are:—

Maracaybo, and
Titicaca.

The Rivers are:—

Orinoco,
Amazon,
Madeira,
Xingu,
Tocantins,
St. Francisco,
Rio de la Plata,
Parana, and
Paraguay.

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DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

Lesson L.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Area in square miles, 6,500,000. Population, 17,000,000.

Animals of America.

Boundary.—South America is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by the Strait of Magellan, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of South America are New Granada, Venezuela, Guiana, Brazil, Uruguay, La Plata, Patagonia, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Paraguay.

New Granada comprises the north-west part of South America, including the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama. The climate is hot, except on the elevated table-lands. Gold and precious stones are found in this country in large quantities.

The capital city is Bogota.

Venezuela is situated in the northern part of South America, east of New Granada.

A great part of this country consists of a vast plain, covered with tall herbage, which affords sustenance for immense herds of horses, oxen, and mules.

The capital city of Venezuela is Caraccas.

Guiana is situated in the northern part of South America, east of Venezuela, and north of Brazil.

The climate is hot, and the soil produces a great variety of excellent fruits; also sugar, coffee, cotton, and spices.

Brazil, the largest division of South America, is situated in the eastern part.

This country possesses a warm, but delightful climate, and is noted for its many valuable hard wood trees,—such as mahogany, rose-woods, dye-woods, &c.; also for its mines of gold and silver. Diamonds and other precious stones are found in considerable quantities.

The forests of Brazil abound with alligators, lizards, tigers, monkeys and parrots.

Rio Janeiro is the capital of Brazil. It is a large city, and is beautifully situated on the west side of the harbor, or bay of Rio Janeiro.

Uruguay is a very small division of South America, situated south of Brazil.

The climate is healthy and delightful. A large part of this country consists of grassy plains, called *pampas.*

Montevideo, the capital city, is situated on the north bank of the Rio de la Plata.

Lesson LI.

SOUTH AMERICA—Continued.

La Plata, or Buenos Ayres, a large division of South America, is situated south of Bolivia and east of Chili.

This country is noted for its immense herds of wild cattle, and for its vast plains, called *pampas.*

Buenos Ayres is the capital city.

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LIMA, CONVENT SQUARE

Patagonia is the most southerly division of South America.

It is a cold and uncultivated region, inhabited by Indians, and but little known.

Patagonia has no capital city.

Chili, a long narrow extent of country, is situated in the western part of South America.

The climate is pleasant and healthy.

This country contains many mines of gold and silver, and it is noted for its numerous volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.

The capital city is SANTIAGO.

Bolivia lies in the western part of South America, north of La Plata.

It possesses a very warm climate, and is particularly noted for its rich silver mines.

CHUQUISACA is the capital city.

Peru is situated in the western part of South America. The climate is hot, and the country is frequently visited by violent earthquakes.

Peru is distinguished for the abundance of its precious metals.

LIMA, the capital, is the most beautiful city of South America.

Ecuador, a western division of South America, lies between New Granada on the north, and Peru on the south.

The climate is hot and unhealthy, except among the mountains, where it is mild and salubrious. It is noted for its high mountains, some of which are volcanoes.

The capital city is QUITO.

Paraguay, a small inland country of South America, is situated west of Brazil, and east of Bolivia and La Plata.

A noted production of Paraguay is the *yerba maté*, the leaf of which is prepared similarly to the tea we use. It is called *Paraguay Tea*, and is a common drink in some of the countries of South America.

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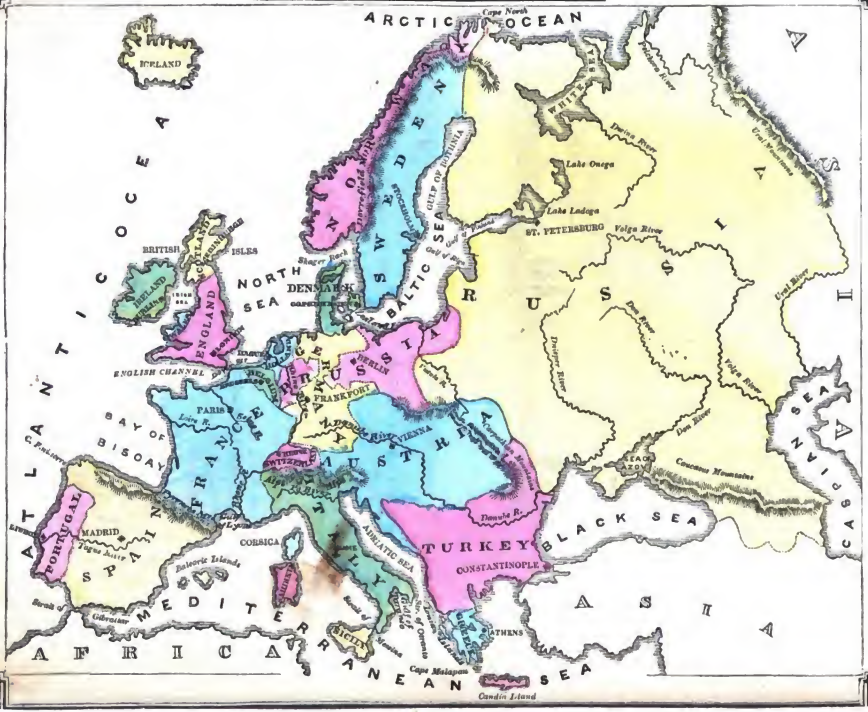
EUROPE



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Introductory Remarks on the Map of Europe.

Europe is the smallest Grand Division of land on the Eastern Continent.

Although it is less in extent than either of the other Grand Divisions which compose the Eastern Continent, yet it is an exceedingly interesting and important division of the earth.

It is subdivided into many countries, and contains numerous important cities, rivers, mountain ranges, etc.

Lesson LII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Systematically arranged.

What countries are in the northern part of Europe? N. S. and R.

Which of those countries lies farthest west?

What one lies east of Norway?

What city is the capital of both Sweden and Norway? S.

Which is the largest country in Europe?

What ocean bounds Russia on the north?

What sea on the south?

What city is the capital of Russia?

In what part of Russia is St. Petersburg?

In what direction is Sweden from Russia?

What country bounds Sweden on the west?

What three countries lie south-west of Russia?

Which of those countries lies farthest south?

What city is the capital of Turkey?

On what sea and strait is Constantinople situated?

On the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Bosphorus.

What country is south of Turkey?

Is it as large a country as Turkey?

By what sea is it bounded on the south?

What city is the capital of Greece?

Is Athens in the eastern, or western part of Greece?

In what direction from Turkey is Austria?

What city is the capital?

How is Vienna situated?

What country lies west of Turkey, on the opposite side of the Adriatic Sea?

What city is the capital of a part of Italy?

Has Italy other capital cities besides Rome?

Yes.

Remark.

When you know all that this Geography contains, you will have another to study, which will tell you not only about the other capital cities of Italy, but also about many other things too difficult for you to learn at present.

Lesson LIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

In what direction from Italy is France?

What bay bounds France on the west?

What sea and mountains bound France on the south?

What channel on the north?

What countries bound France on the east?

What city is the capital of France?

On what river is Paris situated?

Is Paris in the northern, or southern part of France?

What country lies south-west of France?

How is Spain bounded on the east?

What bay is north of Spain?

What city is the capital of Spain?

What river is near the city of Madrid?

In what direction from Spain is Portugal?

What bounds Portugal on the west?

What on the east?

What city is the capital?

On what river is Lisbon?

In what direction from Portugal is Spain?

From Spain is France?

From France is Belgium?

What city is the capital of Belgium?

Is Brussels in the eastern, or western part?

What country bounds Belgium on the north-east?

What sea is north of Holland?

What city is the capital of Holland?

What two countries lie east of Holland and Belgium?

Germany and a part of Prussia.

What city is the capital of Germany?

Has Germany other capital cities?

Yes.

In what part of Germany is Frankfort?

What country bounds Germany on the north?

In what part of Denmark is Copenhagen?

What is Copenhagen?

The capital city of Denmark.

On what island is it situated?

It is situated on the Island of Zealand.

ST. PETERSBURG.

But a small portion of the city is shown in the picture. The bridge which you see, crosses the river Neva.

LESSON LIV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

In what direction is Prussia from Denmark?
Prussia from Russia?
Prussia from Austria?
What city is the capital of Prussia?
What country divides Prussia?
Germany.
What country is east of Eastern Prussia?
What two countries are west of Western Prussia?
Belgium and Holland.
What country lies between France and Austria, directly north of Italy? S.
What city is the capital?
In what direction is Switzerland from Germany?
Germany from Denmark?
What sea lies west of Denmark?
What country lies west of that sea? E.
What city is the capital of England?
In what part of England is London?
What country bounds England on the north?
What ocean is west of Scotland?
What sea east?
What city is the capital of Scotland?
On what natural division of land are Scotland, England, and Wales situated?
An Island.

These three countries are situated upon an island. It is called the Island of Great Britain.

In what direction from England is Ireland?
What city is the capital of Ireland?
What are Great Britain, Ireland, and other islands in the vicinity called?
The British Isles.
Which are the capital cities of Europe? S., P., C., A., V., R., P., M., L., B., H., F., C., B., Be., E., L. & D.
How is each situated?
Stockholm is situated on Lake Malar.
St. Petersburg on the Neva River.
Constantinople on Bosphorus Strait.
Athens near the gulf of Ægina.
Vienna on the Danube River.
Rome on the Tiber River.
Paris on the Seine River.
Madrid on the Manzanares River.
Lisbon on the Tagus River.
Brussels on the Senne River.
Hague near the North Sea.

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THE EMPEROR'S PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.

Frankfort on the Main River.
Copenhagen on the Island of Zealand.
Berlin on the Spree River.
Berne on the Aar River.
Edinburgh near the Frith of Forth.
London on the Thames River.
Dublin on the Liffey River.

Lesson LV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What island is south-east of Greece?

What group of islands lies west of Greece and Turkey?

In what sea are these islands situated?

Are the Ionian Isles situated farther east than the Island of Candia?

By what water is the Island of Candia surrounded?

What island do you find, sailing westerly from the Ionian Isles?

In what direction is Sicily from Italy?

Sailing north-westerly from Sicily, what is the first island you would come to?

In what direction is Sardinia from Italy?

What island lies north of Sardinia?

Leaving the island of Corsica and sailing still farther west, or rather south-west, what group of islands do you meet?

In what direction are the Balearic Isles from Spain?

In what sea are all these islands situated?

Passing out of the Mediterranean through the Strait of Gibraltar, and taking a northerly, and north-easterly course, through the Atlantic Ocean, what group of islands do you find?

The British Isles.

On what island is Copenhagen situated?

Where is that island?

What large island lies north-west of the British Isles?

In what direction is Iceland from Norway?

What peninsula is in the northern part of Europe?

Norway and Sweden together form a peninsula.

What peninsula is south of Turkey? G.

What one south of Switzerland and Austria? I.

In what direction from France is the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal?

What peninsula is north of Germany? D.

Name the peninsulas of Europe in order.

Norway and Sweden, Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Denmark.

What cape north of Europe?

What cape projects from the southern coast of Greece?

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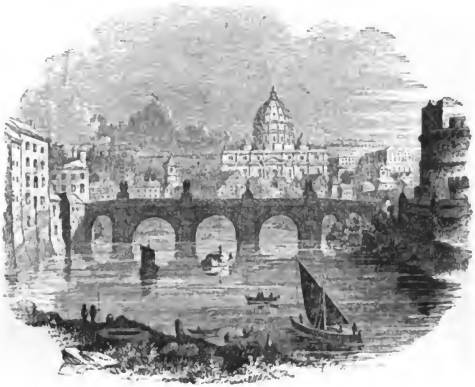

St. Peter's, Rome. (From the Tiber.)

Look at the picture, and you will perceive that this city lies on both sides of the river. What is the name of the river? The building in the distance with an immense dome, is St. Peter's Cathedral, the largest cathedral in the world.

What cape projects from the western coast of Spain?
What range of mountains between Norway and Sweden?
Between Russia and Asia?
What range in the southern part of Russia?
Where are the Alps?
What range is between France and Spain?
What range in Austria?
Name the mountain ranges of Europe.

Lesson LVI.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is north of Europe?
What one west?
What sea is north of Russia?
To what ocean is that sea tributary?
What sea is east of Russia?
What seas are south of Russia? A. & B.
What large sea is south of Europe?
What sea lies between Turkey and Italy?
What sea lies between England and Denmark?
What sea lies between Sweden and Russia?
What sea is between England and Ireland?
What gulf south of Italy?
What gulf south of France?
What bay is north of Spain?
In what direction is it from France?
What three gulfs indent the western shore of Russia?
Which is farthest north?
Which farthest south?
What strait is between Italy and Turkey?
What two seas does that strait connect?
What is a strait?
What strait is between Italy and Sicily?
What is Sicily?
What water surrounds it?
What strait is south of Spain?
With what ocean does it connect the Mediterranean Sea?
What strait is between France and England?
What two bodies of water does Dover Strait connect?
On which side of the strait does England lie?
What strait is between Norway and Denmark?
What channel is between France and England?
On which side of the channel does France lie?

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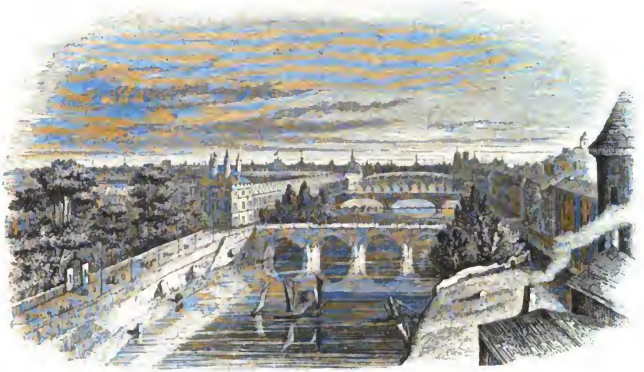

PARIS.

The above cut gives you a very pretty view of the City of Paris. It is situated on both sides of a river. What is the name of the river?

Lesson LVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What two lakes are in Russia?
Which is farther north, Lake Ladoga or Lake Onega?
What river empties into the White Sea?
What course does it flow?
What river east of the Dwina?
Into what body of water does it empty?
In what mountains does it rise?
What two rivers empty into the Caspian Sea?
Which one is farther east?
Describe the Ural.
What course does the Volga flow?
What river empties into the Sea of Azov?
In what part of Russia does the Don rise?
What river flows into the northern part of the Black Sea?
Describe the Dnieper.
What river empties into the Black Sea, on the west?
In what country does the Danube have its source?
What course does it flow?
What river crosses Northern Italy?
Into what sea does that river empty?
Does it flow an easterly, or a westerly course?
What river in Southern France?
Among what mountains does the Rhone rise?
Into what gulf does it empty?
On what river is Lisbon situated?
Describe that river.
What river in France flows a northerly and westerly course, and empties into the Bay of Biscay?
On what river is Paris situated?
Describe that river.
Describe the Rhine River.
It rises in the Alps of Switzerland, flows a northerly and north-westerly course, and empties into the North Sea.
In what country of Europe does the Vistula rise?
Among what mountains?
What course does it flow?
Into what sea does it empty?
Is the mouth of the Vistula in Russia?

Lesson LVIII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Which is the largest country in Europe?
What rivers in Russia flow toward the Arctic Ocean?

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Pont Neuf.

This is a celebrated bridge which connects an island in the river Seine with both banks of the river. This island was the original site of the City of Paris.

What rivers flow into the Caspian Sea?
Which is the longest river of Russia? V.
Where is Sweden?
What city is the capital?
In what direction is Norway from Sweden?
North Sea from Norway?
What countries are west of that sea? S. & E.
Which one is farther south?
What country south of England?
What gulf indents the southern shore of France?
What river flows into that gulf?
Where does it rise?

In the Alps of Switzerland.

Does not the Rhine also rise in Switzerland?
Does the Rhine empty into the Gulf of Lyons?
Into what does it empty?
Where is the Island of Sicily?
By what strait is it separated from Italy?
What sea is north of Russia?
Where is Cape Matapan?
Into what sea does that cape project?
What range of mountains in Austria?
Where are the Balearic Isles?
What city is the capital of Scotland?
What country bounds Scotland on the south?
Where is the North Sea?
What bay is west of France?
In what direction is it from Spain?
What city is the capital of Denmark?
How is that city situated?
What natural division of land is Denmark?
What peninsula lies north of Denmark?
What strait lies between these two peninsulas?
What gulf is east of Sweden?
What gulfs empty into the Baltic, south of the Gulf of Bothnia?
What city is the capital of Russia?
Where are the Ural Mountains?
What natural division of land is Greece?
In what direction does it lie from Turkey?
From Italy?
What city is the capital of Turkey?
What river flows through Turkey?
Describe that river.
What countries are in the northern part of Europe?

Lesson LIX.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What countries bound Turkey on the north?
What countries bound Austria on the east?
What two countries are west of Austria? S. & G.
What country west of Switzerland?
What city is the capital of France?
Into what sea does the River Don empty?
What two rivers empty into the Caspian Sea?
What two into the Black Sea?
Of what country, in Europe, is Athens the capital?
By what water and country is Italy bounded on the west?
What river empties into the Bay of Biscay?
Through what country does that river flow?
Where is the Adriatic Sea?
Is the Tagus River in France, or in Spain?
Through what country does it flow, after leaving Spain?
Into what ocean does it empty?
What sea is north of the Black Sea?
What city is the capital of England?
In what direction is Denmark from England?
What sea lies between?
What country is south-east of Denmark?
How is Prussia bounded on the east?
What city is the capital of Prussia?
Which is farther north, Berlin or Frankfort?
In what direction is Germany from Switzerland?
In what country is the Rhone River?
Does it flow a southerly, or northerly course?
Among what mountains does it rise?
In what country? S.
Of what country is Vienna the capital?
In what direction is Spain from France?
In what part of Spain is Madrid?
What is Madrid?
Where is Belgium?
What city is the capital of Belgium?

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LONDON.

Only a very small part of the city is shown in the above cut. The water in the foreground of the picture is the river Thames, on both sides of which, the city is situated. The large building is St. Paul's Church, and the bridge is called Blackfriar's Bridge. I would like to have you remember that London is the largest city in Europe, and that it is situated on an island off the coast of Continental Europe.

Lesson LX.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

In what direction is Holland from Belgium?
What country is east of Holland?
What sea is north?
What city is the capital?
How is Italy bounded on the north?
What gulf is south of Italy?
Where is the Seine River?
Into what body of water does it empty?
Where is the Black Sea?
What river runs into the northern part of the Black Sea?
Where is the Strait of Dover?
What city is the capital of Switzerland?
How is Switzerland bounded on the north?
Where are the British Isles?
What islands compose the British Isles?
What three countries are on the Island of Great Britain?
What channel is south of England?
Where is the Mediterranean Sea?
What country lies west of England?
What sea is between Ireland and England?
What city is the capital of Ireland?
Into what sea does the Volga River empty?
What group of islands south-east of Italy?
In what direction are they from Greece?
What islands are west of Italy?
Which is farther south, Corsica or Sardinia?
What cape is north of Norway?
What range of mountains in Norway?
Through what countries does the Rhine flow?
Into what sea does it empty?
What strait separates Europe from Africa?
What two bodies of water does it connect?
Where is the Vistula River?
Into what sea does it empty?
What country is south of the English Channel?
What strait connects the Adriatic Sea with the Mediterranean?
Where are lakes Ladoga and Onega?
What is a lake?

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Lesson LXI.

The Countries of Europe are:—	Norway Sweden Russia, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Italy, France Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Prussia, Switzerland, Scotland, England, Wales, and Ireland.
The Capital Cities of the Countries of Europe are:—	Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Athens, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Brussels, Hague, Frankfort, Copenhagen, Berlin, Berne, Edinburgh, London, and Dublin.
The Islands near the coast are:—	Candia, Ionian Isles, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Balearic Isles, British Isles, Zealand, and Iceland.
The Peninsulas of Europe are:—	Norway and Sweden, Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Denmark.
The Capes are:—	North, Matapan, and Finisterre.
The Mountain Ranges are:—	Dovrefield, Ural, Caucasus, Alps, Pyrenees and Carpathian.

Lesson LXII.

The Oceans that wash the coasts of Europe, are:—	Arctic, and Atlantic.
The Seas are:—	White, Caspian, Azov, Black, Mediterranean, Adriatic, North, Baltic, and Irish.
The Gulfs and Bays of Europe are:—	Taranto, Lyons, Biscay, Riga, Finland, and Bothnia.
The Straits are:—	Otranto, Messina, Gibraltar, Dover, and Skager Rack.
The Channel is:—	English
The Lakes are:—	Ladoga, and Onega.
The Rivers are:—	Dwina, Petchora, Ural, Volga, Don, Dniepper, Danube, Po, Rhone, Tagus, Loire, Seine, Rhine, and Vistula.

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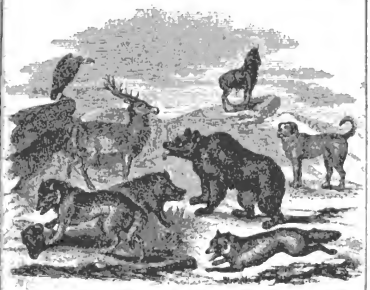
DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

Lesson LXIII.

EUROPE.

Area in square miles, 3,700,000. Population. 260,000,000.



Animals of Europe.

Boundary.—Europe is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Asia and the Caspian Sea, on the south by the Black and Mediterranean Seas, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of Europe are Norway, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Prussia, Switzerland, Scotland, England, and Ireland.

Norway occupies the western portion of a large peninsula in the northern part of Europe.

The climate is very cold during the greater part of the year.

Norway is a rugged and mountainous country, and a large portion of its surface is covered with forests.

Sweden occupies the eastern portion of a large peninsula of northern Europe.

The climate resembles that of Norway. The surface of the country is generally flat, and abounds in lakes and rivers.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of both Sweden and Norway, is pleasantly situated on Lake Malar.

Russia, the largest division of Europe, is situated in the north-eastern part.

The climate in the northern part of Russia is very cold, but in the southern part it is more mild.

The surface of the country is generally level, and it contains many sandy deserts called *steppes.*

ST. PETERSBURG is the capital city.

Turkey is situated in the southern part of Europe.

The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil produces a great variety of delicious fruits.

The capital city is CONSTANTINOPLE.

Greece is a small peninsula of southern Europe, situated south of Turkey.

The climate and productions are similar to those of Turkey.

ATHENS is the capital city.

Austria is a large division of Central Europe.

The climate is pleasant, and the mineral productions of the country are numerous; such as salt, coal, copper, quicksilver, and iron.

VIENNA, the capital of Austria, is a large and beautiful city.

Lesson LXIV.

Europe—continued.

Italy occupies an important peninsula in the southern part of Europe.

This country is noted for its delightful climate, its beautiful scenery, and its fertile soil, which yields a great variety of delicious fruits; such as oranges, figs, dates, etc.

ROME is the capital city of a part of Italy.

DUBLIN.

Here we have a very fine view of the capital city of Ireland. This city is situated on both sides of the river Liffey. The large building fronting the water is the Custom-House, and the bridge on the right of the picture, crosses the river Liffey.

France is a very large and important country of western Europe.

The climate is temperate and delightful.

France is much celebrated for the manufacture of silks, woollens, brandy and wines.

PARIS, the capital, is a very large and elegant city. It is the largest city in Europe next to London.

Spain is situated south of France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees Mountains.

It is the most mountainous country in Europe except Switzerland and Norway. The climate is exceedingly mild.

The capital city is MADRID. The palaces and other public buildings of this city are splendid.

Portugal is a small division of Europe, situated west of Spain.

The climate is like that of Spain. The country is noted for the manufacture of wines.

LISBON is the capital city.

Belgium is a very small division of Europe, situated north-east of France and west of Prussia.

It is said to be a beautiful country, possessing a fertile soil, which is highly cultivated.

The capital city of Belgium is BRUSSELS.

Germany is an extensive country, situated in the central part of Europe.

It comprises many different States, each of which has a capital city.

The capital of Germany is FRANKFORT.

Lesson LXV.

EUROPE—continued.

Denmark occupies a small peninsula north of Germany. It is quite a level country, and the climate is moist but healthy.

COPENHAGEN, the capital city, is situated on the Island of Zealand.

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Prussia, an important division of Central Europe, is divided into two parts. West Prussia borders on the Rhine, and East Prussia extends from Germany on the west, to Russia on the east.

BERLIN, situated in East Prussia, is the capital city.

A Scene in Switzerland.

Switzerland is a small extent of country, situated in Central Europe. It is noted as being the most mountainous division of Europe, and abounds in wild and romantic scenery.

Its lakes though small are very beautiful.

BERNE, one of the capital cities of Switzerland, is pleasantly situated on the river Aar.

A view of a Park in London.

Countries on the British Isles.

Scotland occupies the northern part of the Isle of Great Britain.

EDINBURGH, its capital city, is noted for its elegant streets, and its many fine public buildings.

England, a very important country of Europe, is situated on the Island of Great Britain, south of Scotland.

LONDON, the capital city, is the largest and richest city in the world.

Wales is a small country lying west of England. It is very mountainous and abounds in picturesque scenery.

Ireland occupies one entire island, situated west of Great Britain.

DUBLIN, the capital city, is finely situated on both sides of the river Liffey. It is noted for the beauty and magnificence of some of its streets and public edifices.

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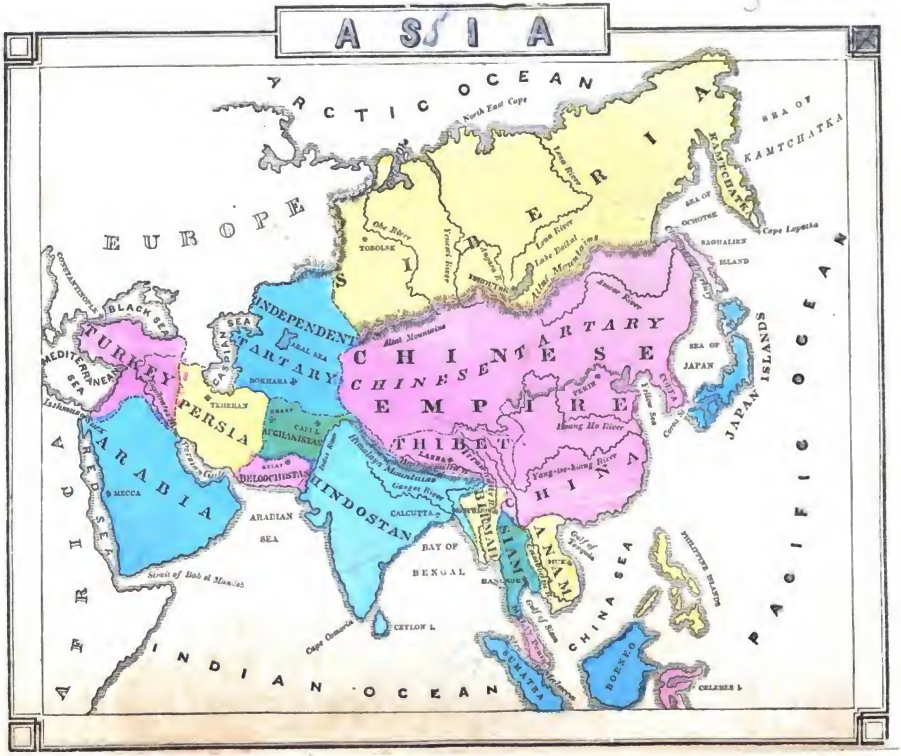

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Introductory Remarks on the Map of Asia.

The next Grand Division of the earth that we present for your study is Asia.

This is the largest Grand Division of land on the globe.

It is situated east of Europe, and north-east of Africa, and forms a part of the Eastern Continent.

Lesson LXVI.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF

ASIA,

Systematically arranged.

What natural division of land is Asia?

It is a part of the Eastern Continent.

What two Grand Divisions form the rest of the Eastern Continent?

Africa and Europe.

What country is in the northern part of Asia?
What city is the capital of the eastern part?
How is Siberia bounded on the north?
What city is the capital of the western part of Siberia?
How is that city situated?
What two seas are east of Siberia?
What empire is south of Siberia?
How is the Chinese Empire divided?

Into Chinese Tartary, China (called also China Proper,) and Thibet.

What city is the capital of the Chinese Empire?
In what part of China Proper is Pekin?
In what part of the empire is China Proper situated?
In what part is Thibet?
What city is the capital of Thibet?
What is that part of the Empire called which is north of China Proper and Thibet?

Chinese Tartary or Turkestan.

In what direction from China Proper is Anam?
How is Anam bounded on the north?
What gulf and sea bound it on the east?
What city is the capital?
Is Hue in the eastern, or western part of Anam?
What country is west of Anam?
What city is the capital of Siam?
In what part of Siam is Bangkok?
What country lies north-west of Siam?
What city is the capital?
On what river is Monchabo situated?
What country lies west of Birmah?
What bay is east of Hindostan?
What sea west?
How is Hindostan bounded on the north?
What city is the capital?
In what part of Hindostan is Calcutta?
What two countries bound Hindostan on the west?
What city is the capital of Beloochistan?
What sea bounds that country on the south?

Lesson LXVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

In what part of Asia is Arabia?
What bounds Arabia on the west?
What city is the capital?
Near what sea is Mecca situated?
What country lies north of Arabia?
What sea bounds Turkey on the west?
What city is the capital of Turkey?

Constantinople.

Is Constantinople in Turkey in Asia?

No. Constantinople is situated in Turkey in Europe. It is the capital of both countries.

What country lies east of Turkey?
What gulf bounds Persia on the south?
What countries form its eastern boundary?
What city is the capital of Persia?
In what part of Persia is Teheran?
In what direction from Persia is Independent Tartary?
In what direction from the Chinese Empire?
What city is the capital?
Is Bokhara in the northern, or southern part?
By what other name is Independent Tartary known?

Independent Turkestan.

What country lies between Independent Tartary and Beloochistan?
What two cities are the capitals of Afghanistan?
Which is farther east?
How is Afghanistan bounded on the east?
On the west?
What country forms its northern boundary?
In what direction is Persia from Arabia?
Arabia from Turkey?
The Chinese Empire from Siberia?
Anam from China Proper?

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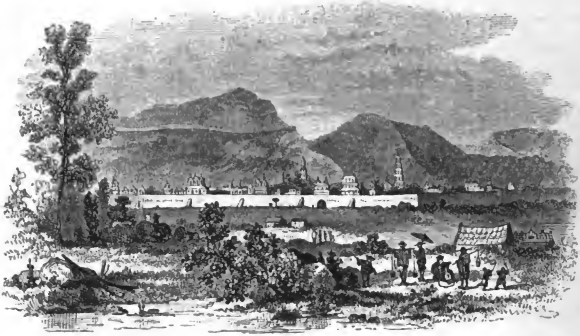

PEKIN.

By the drawing here given, you learn that the city is inclosed by a wall. This wall is much higher than it appears in the picture, and is entered by sixteen gates.

In what direction is Siam from Birmah?
Hindostan from Thibet?
What country is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean?
What one is bounded south by the Sea of Arabia?
What one is bounded west by the Caspian Sea?
What one is bounded north by the Black Sea?
What one is bounded west by the Red Sea?

Lesson LXVIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What island is north-east of Chinese Tartary?
What group of islands lies east of the Chinese Empire?
What water is west of Saghalien Island?
What waters surround the Japan Islands?
What group of islands south of the Japan Isles?
What waters surround those islands?
Is the Chinese Sea east, or west of those islands?
What island is south of the Philippine Isles?
What island is west of Celebes?
What island south of the Malay Peninsula?
What island south of Hindostan?
What peninsula is in the eastern part of Siberia?
What one in the eastern part of the Chinese Empire?
What one in the southern part of Siam?
What large peninsula south of Thibet?
What peninsula south of Turkey?
What two peninsulas are in the eastern part of Asia?
What three in the southern part?
Which of them extends farthest south?
Which one is farthest west?
Which one is west of the Bay of Bengal?
What isthmus connects Asia with Africa?
What cape projects from the northern coast of Asia?
What cape at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kamtchatka?
What cape in the southern part of Hindostan?
What range of mountains in the northern part of Asia?
Between what two countries does that range extend?
What range in the southern part of Asia?

Lesson LXIX.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is north of Asia?
What ocean washes the eastern coast?
What one is south of Asia?
What sea is east of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka?

The Government House, Calcutta.

What sea west ?

In what direction are these two seas from Siberia?

What sea lies between the Japan Isles and Chinese Tartary?

What sea is west of Corea?

What sea is east of Anam?

What sea is south of Beloochistan?

What country is east of that sea?

What country is west?

What sea is west of Arabia?

What sea is west of Turkey?

In what direction from Turkey is the Black Sea?

In what direction from Persia is the Caspian Sea?

What sea is in the central part of Independent Tartary?

In what direction is the Caspian Sea from Independent Tartary?

What gulf indents the northern shore of Siberia?

What gulf is east of Anam?

In what direction from Siam is the Gulf of Siam?

What bay is east of Hindostan?

In what direction is it from Birmah?

What gulf is between Arabia and Persia?

What strait separates the Japan Isles from Corea?

What strait separates the Malay Peninsula from Sumatra?

What is Sumatra?

What is an island?

What strait is at the entrance of the Red Sea?

What two bodies of water does that strait connect?

What countries does it separate?

Arabia and Africa.

What channel is between the Island of Saghalien and the Chinese Empire?

What two seas does that channel connect?

Lesson LXX.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What lake is in the southern part of Siberia?

What river empties into the Gulf of Obe?

In what range of mountains does that river rise?

What course does it flow?

What river is east of the Obe?

Into what body of water does it empty?

What river runs from Lake Baikal to the Yenesei?

What river rises near Lake Baikal?

What is the general course of the River Lena?

Into what ocean does it empty?

What river empties into the Channel of Tartary?

Describe that river.

Into what sea does the Hoang Ho empty?

What river is south of the Hoang Ho?

Describe that river.

Through what countries does the Cambodia River flow? T. C. and A.

Into what sea does it empty?

What river is west of the Cambodia?

What is the general course of the Irrawaddy?

Into what bay does it empty?

What river is west of the Irrawaddy?

What river is in the northern part of Hindostan?

Describe that river.

What river runs between Hindostan and Beloochistan?

What river empties into the Persian Gulf?

In what part of Turkey does that river rise?

Mention the rivers of Asia in the proper order.

Which three empty into the Arctic Ocean?

Which one empties into the Yenesei?

Which three empty into the Bay of Bengal?

What course does the Indus flow?

A Chinese.

What river empties into the Channel of Tartary?

What river empties into the China Sea?

What river is in Turkey?

Through what countries does the Yang-tse-kiang flow?

Through what countries does the Irrawaddy flow?

Which rivers empty into bodies of water on the north of Asia?

Which into bodies of water east of Asia?

Which into bodies of water south of Asia?

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CONSTANTINOPLE.

This city is situated on the Sea of Marmora and the Strait of Bosphorus, and presents an imposing appearance, with its numerous mosques, cupolas, and minarets, and its port crowded with shipping. Is this city in Europe, or in Asia?

Lesson LXXI.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What country is in the northern part of Asia?
What three peninsulas are in the southern part?
How is the Chinese Empire divided?
What four rivers are in Siberia?
In what mountain chain do they rise?
Does the Angara rise in that range?
Between what countries is the Altay range?
What is a mountain?
What city is the capital of Western Siberia?
What city is the capital of Eastern Siberia?
On what river is Irkoutsk situated?
Near what lake?
What island is south of Hindostan?
What country is east of Hindostan?
What bay lies between Hindostan and Birmah?
Where is the Arabian Sea?
Of what ocean is it a branch or part?
Where is the Arctic Ocean?
Where are the Himalaya Mountains?
What city is the capital of the Chinese Empire?
What is the northern part of that empire called?
What is the south-eastern part called?
What division of the empire is west of China Proper?
What peninsula is in the eastern part of Siberia?
What cape at the southern extremity of that peninsula?
Where is the Ganges River?
Does that river empty into the Sea of Arabia, or into the Bay of Bengal?
In what direction is that bay from Birmah?
Where is the Sea of Aral?
What city is the capital of Independent Tartary?
In what direction is that country from Persia?
What natural division of land is Arabia?
What is a peninsula?
What waters nearly surround Arabia?
Of what country is Teheran the capital?
Is Teheran in the northern, or southern part of Persia?

Lesson LXXII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Where is the River Indus?
Among what mountains does it have its source?
Of what two countries is Constantinople the capital?

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In which Turkey is it situated?
What is a river?
Where is the Amoor River?
Into what body of water does it empty?
What island lies east of that channel?
What seas are connected by that channel?
What is a channel?
Where are the Japan Islands?
What sea is west of those islands?
Where is the Caspian Sea?
What country is south of Turkey?
What city is the capital?
Where is the Strait of Malacca?
Into what body of water does the River Euphrates empty?
Where is the Black Sea?
Which is farther west, the Black or Caspian Sea?
Where is the Gulf of Obe?
What two seas are east of Siberia?
What country bounds Siberia on the south?
What bounds Chinese Tartary on the west?
What bounds Independent Tartary on the south?
What country is east of Afghanistan?
What river is between the two countries?
What country bounds Thibet on the south?
What range of mountains lies between?
What country is east of Birmah?
What east of Siam?
What bounds Anam on the east?
What city is the capital of Anam?
Where is the Island of Borneo?
What group of islands north-east of Borneo?
In what ocean do the Philippine Isles lie?
What sea is west of those islands?

Lesson LXXIII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What cape is in the southern part of Hindostan?
Where is the Isthmus of Suez?
What is an isthmus?
What two countries does the Isthmus of Suez connect?
Where is Cape North-East?
Into what ocean does that cape project?
Where is the China Sea?
Where is Lake Baikal?
Where is the Channel of Tartary?
What sea is south of that channel?
What country lies between Anam and Birmah?
What city is the capital of Siam?
What country bounds Turkey on the east?

A Scene in China.

Persia on the north?
Independent Tartary on the east?
What waters bound the Chinese Empire on the east?
What group of islands east of the Chinese Empire?
What island is east of Borneo?
Which group is farther south, the Japan or the Philippine Isles?
Do Celebes and Borneo belong to either of these groups? No.
Where are the Altai Mountains?
Is the Hoang Ho River in Siberia?
In what country is it?
What other river in China?
Which is the more southerly?
What city is the capital of Birmah?
What country lies west of Birmah?
What natural division of land is Hindostan?
What waters nearly surround it?
What city is the capital of Hindostan?
What two cities are the capitals of Afghanistan?
What ocean is east of Asia?
Between what two countries lies the Arabian Sea?
Of what ocean is the Arabian Sea a branch, or part?
Where is the Strait of Corea?
Where is the Persian Gulf?
Where the Gulf of Siam?
What three rivers empty into the Bay of Bengal?
Which country in Asia is farthest north?
Which extends farthest east?
Which farthest south? India.
Which farthest west?
Which farthest south-west?

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MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF ASIA.

Lesson LXXIV.

The Countries of Asia are:—	Siberia,
Chinese Empire.	Chinese Tartary,
	China Proper,
	Thibet,
India.	Anam,
	Siam,
	Birmah,
	Hindostan,
	Beloochistan,
	Arabia,
	Turkey,
	Persia,
	Independent Tartary, &
	Afghanistan.
The Capital Cities of the Countries of Asia are:—	Tobolsk,
	Irkoutsk,
	Pekin,
	Lassa,
	Hue,
	Bangkok,
	Monchabo,
	Calcutta,
	Kelat,
	Mecca,
	Constantinople,
	Teheran,
	Bokhara,
	Herat, and
	Cabul.
The Islands near the Coast of Asia are:—	Saghalien,
	Japan Isles,
	Philippine Isles,
	Celebes,
	Borneo,
	Sumatra, and
	Ceylon.
The Peninsulas of Asia are:—	Kamtchatka,
	Corea,
	Malay,
	Hindostan, and
	Arabia.
The Isthmus is:—	Suez.
The Capes are:—	North East,
	Lopatka, and
	Comorin.
The Mountain Ranges are:—	Altai, and
	Himalaya.
The Oceans that wash the Coasts of Asia are:—	Arctic,
	Pacific, and
	Indian.
The Seas of Asia are:—	Kamtchatka,
	Ochotsk,
	Japan,
	Yellow,
	China,
	Arabian,
	Red,
	Mediterranean,
	Black,
	Caspian, and
	Aral.
The Gulfs and Bays are:—	Obe,
	Tonquin,
	Siam,
	Bengal and
	Persian.
The Straits are:—	Corea,
	Malacca, and
	Bab-el-Mandeb.
The Channel is:—	Tartary.
The Lake is:—	Baikal.
The Rivers are:—	Obe,
	Yenesei,
	Angara,
	Lena,
	Amoor,
	Hoang Ho,
	Yang-tse-Kiang,
	Cambodia,
	Irrawaddy,
	Brahmaputra,
	Ganges,
	Indus, and
	Euphrates.

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DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

Lesson LXXV.

ASIA.

Area in square miles 16,000,000, population 450,000,000.

Animals of Asia.

Boundary.—Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific, on the south by the Indian, and on the west by the Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and Europe.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of Asia are Siberia, Chinese Tartary, China Proper, Thibet, Anam, Siam, Birmah, Hindostan, Beloochistan, Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Independent Tartary, and Afghanistan.

Siberia is a very large extent of country, situated in the northern part of Asia.

The climate is very cold, and the country abounds in metals and fur-bearing animals.

TOBOLSK and IRKOUTSK are the capital cities.

Chinese Empire comprises Chinese Tartary, China Proper, and Thibet.

The noted productions are rice, and tea.

PEKIN is the capital of the Empire.

India comprises Anam, Siam, Birmah, and Hindostan. These countries occupy two large peninsulas in the southern part of Asia.

The chief productions of India are diamonds and other precious stones, spices, drugs, and a great variety of valuable woods.

Beloochistan is situated in the southern part of Asia. It abounds in sandy deserts.

KELAT is the capital city.

Arabia is a large peninsula, situated in the southwestern part of Asia. It consists chiefly of vast sandy deserts, and is inhabited by a wandering race of people, called Arabs.

An Arab.

The capital city is MECCA.

Turkey is situated in the western part of Asia.

It is a very fine and fertile region, but very badly cultivated. Among the noted productions are pomegranates, olives, and figs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital city, is situated in Turkey in Europe.

Persia is situated east of Turkey in Asia.

The inhabitants are celebrated for the manufacture of beautiful shawls, carpets, and various articles of silk.

TEHERAN is the capital city.

Independent Tartary is situated southwest of Siberia. It is inhabited by various tribes, called Tartars.

BOKHARA is the capital of a part of Independent Tartary.

Afghanistan lies south of Independent Tartary.

A great part of the inhabitants are warlike, and dwell principally in rude tents, made of coarse cloth of camel's or goat's hair.

HERAT and CABUL are the capital cities.

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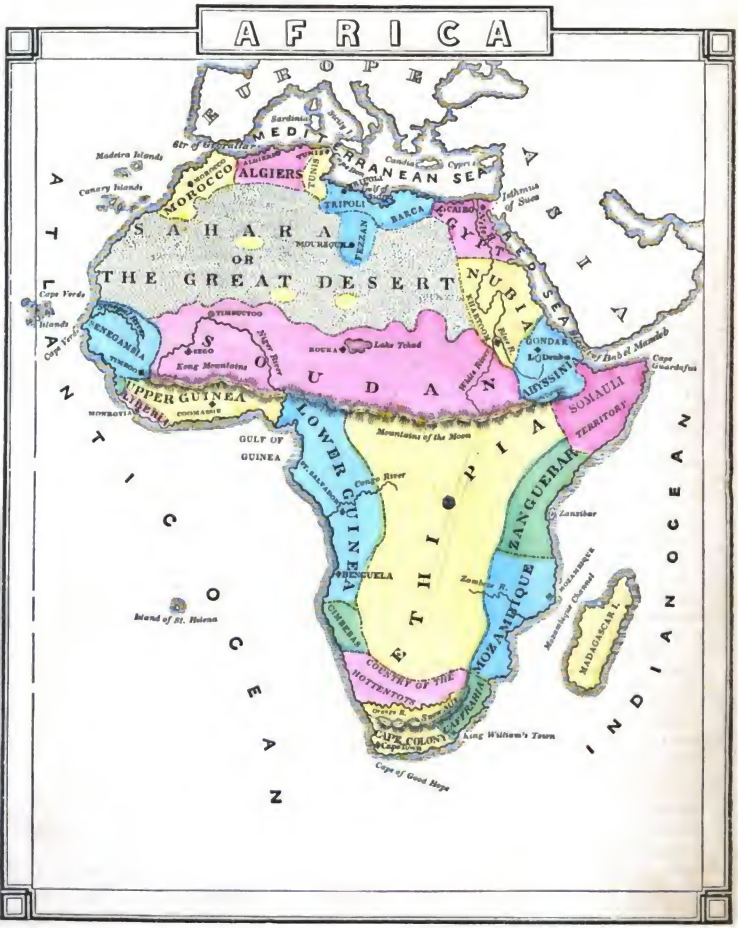
AFRICA



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Introductory Remarks on the Map of Africa.

Africa is a large peninsula, joined to Asia on the north-east, by a narrow strip, or neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez.

This country forms one of the Grand Divisions of the Eastern Continent.

Lesson LXXVI.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

Systematically arranged.

What country is in the north-western part of Africa?
How is Morocco bounded on the south?
What strait separates Morocco from Europe?
What city is the capital of Morocco?
In what part of Morocco is the capital situated?
What country lies east of Morocco?
What sea is north of Algiers?
What city is the capital of that country?
What country is east of Algiers?
What city is the capital?
How is Tunis bounded on the south?
What city is the capital of Tripoli? How situated?
What two countries belong to Tripoli?

Barca and Fezzan.

What country lies east of Barca?
In what part of Africa is Egypt?
What countries comprise the Barbary States?

Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

What sea is east of Egypt? What sea north?
What city is the capital of Egypt?
On what river is Cairo situated?
What country bounds Egypt on the south?
What city is the capital of Nubia?
What sea lies east of Nubia?
What desert west?
What country south?
What city is the capital of that country?
On what lake is Gondar situated?
What territory lies south-east of Abyssinia?
What city is the capital?

It has no capital city.

In what direction from the Somauli Territory is Zanguebar?
What city is the capital of a part of that country? Z.
How is Zanzibar situated?

On an island near the coast of Zanguebar.

Lesson LXXVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What country is south of Zanguebar?
What country lies west of Mozambique?
What channel east?
What city is the capital of Mozambique?
What country bounds Mozambique on the south?
What ocean is east of that country?
What town is the capital of a part of Caffraria?
Is King William's Town in the southern, or northern part of Caffraria?
What is that part of Caffraria called? British Ca.
What country in Africa lies farthest south?
What town is the capital?
In what part of Cape Colony is Cape Town?
What ocean lies east of Cape Colony? I.
What one lies west?
In what direction from Cape Colony is the country of the Hottentots?
What country lies along the west coast of Africa, north of the country of the Hottentots?
What country lies to the east of Cimbebas?
What country lies north?
Of what country are Benguela and St. Salvador the capitals?
Along what coast of Africa does Lower Guinea extend?
What country is east of Lower Guinea?
In what direction from Lower Guinea is Upper Guinea?
What city is the capital of a part of Upper Guinea?
What country lies south-west of Upper Guinea?
In what part of Liberia is the capital situated?
In what part of Africa is Senegambia?
What ocean is west of Senegambia?
What country east?
What city is the capital of Senegambia?
In what part of Africa is Sahara?
From what ocean on the west, to what countries on the east, does it extend?
What states are north? B.....y S....s.
What countries south?
Which lies farther east, Soudan or Senegambia?
What two capital cities do you find in Soudan?
Near what lake is Kouka situated?
On what river is Sego?

Soudan is divided into many small kingdoms, and each one has a capital city. This is the case with some other countries in Africa.

You will learn more about the different divisions of Africa in the "Second Book" of this series.

What country is south of Soudan?

The greater part of Ethiopia is an unknown region.

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MOROCCO.

This city, the capital of one of the Barbary States, is situated in a fine plain, and is surrounded by a strong wall of lime and mud thirty feet in height. Look at the picture and you will see one of the gates, or entrances to the city, of which there are eleven. The streets of this city are very narrow, crooked, and dirty.

Lesson LXXVIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What islands lie north of Africa?
In what sea are they situated?
What island lies east of Mozambique Channel?
What group of islands west of Senegambia?
What group north-west of the Great Desert?
What group north of the Canary Isles?
In what water do these three groups lie?
Where are the Madeira Islands?
What natural division of land is Africa?
How is it connected with Asia?
In what part of Egypt is that isthmus?
What cape projects from the northern coast of Africa? Bon.
What is the eastern cape of Africa called?
What cape at the southern extremity of Africa?
What cape projects from the western coast of Senegambia? V.
Which are the northern, eastern, southern and western capes of Africa?
What range of mountains in the southern part of Africa?
Where are the Kong Mountains?
Between what two countries do the Mountains of the Moon extend?

A Water-spout.

Water-spouts, like those in the above cut, are sometimes seen on the ocean. They are formed by contrary winds meeting and moving round in a very rapid manner.

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CAIRO

Cairo is the largest and most important city in Africa. It is situated about a mile distant from a river, (what river is it?) and lies in the midst of gardens, and groves of mimosas and palm-trees. The streets are all narrow—many of them not wide enough to admit of two camel's passing abreast.

Lesson LXXIX.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is east of Africa?
What ocean is west?
What sea lies north of Africa?
Between what two countries is that sea situated?
What sea is east of Africa?
What gulf indents the northern shore of Tripoli?
What large gulf indents the western shore of Africa?
What strait is north of Morocco?
What two bodies of water does that strait connect?
What strait at the entrance of the Red Sea?
What channel is west of the Island of Madagascar?
What lake is in Abyssinia?
In what part of that country is it situated?
Where is Lake Tchad?
What river flows through Nubia and Egypt?
What course does it flow?
What two rivers empty into the Nile?
Which one rises in Lake Dembea?
In what mountains does the White River rise?
Into what body of water does the Nile empty?
What river crosses the country of Mozambique?
What course does it flow?
Where does it empty?
What river flows through the country of the Hottentots?
Describe that river.
On what river is St. Salvador situated?
Into what body of water does that river empty?
What river empties into the Gulf of Guinea?
Describe that river.
What river flows through Senegambia?
What river in Africa flows northerly and discharges its surplus waters into the Mediterranean Sea?
What rivers flow westerly and empty into the Atlantic?
What one flows south-easterly to the Mozambique Channel?
Which, of all these rivers, is situated farthest south?
Which farthest north?
Which one is in Senegambia?
Which one crosses Lower Guinea?
Which one flows through Mozambique?
Which one is formed by the White and the Blue Rivers?
What two rivers have their source in Ethiopia? Z. & C.

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CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town lies on Table Bay, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Look at the cut and notice how the city is situated. Does it not lie at the foot of a mountain? It is called Table Mountain. A great many vessels stop at Cape Town to get a supply of water, etc. Is Cape Town in Asia? In what quarter of the world is it?

Lesson LXXX.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What ocean is west of Africa?
What group of islands is west of Sahara?
What is Sahara?
Where is the fertile district of Fezzan?
What town may be considered as the capital?
To what country does the district belong?
Where is the Isthmus of Suez?
What two countries does it connect?
Where is Mozambique Channel?
What is a channel?
In what part of Africa is Lower Guinea?
What country is south of Lower Guinea?
Where are the Barbary States?
Which are they?
Which one is situated farthest east?
Which one farthest west?
What desert is south of these States?
What ocean bounds that desert on the west?
Where is the Strait of Gibraltar?
What sea is north of the Barbary States?
What course does the Nile flow?
What two rivers form the Nile?
What three countries, in Africa, border on the Red Sea?
Which is the most southerly country of Africa?
What town is the capital?
Where are the Snow Mountains?
What countries bound Soudan on the east?
What country is north of Abyssinia?
In what part of Africa is Abyssinia?

Lesson LXXXI.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What group of islands is west of Senegambia?
In what part of Senegambia is Timboo?
What country is south of Senegambia?
What country east?
What ocean washes the coast of Senegambia?
In what part of Africa is Senegambia?
In what part is the Somauli Territory?
In what direction from that Territory is Zanguebar?
What ocean washes the east coast of that country?
How is the capital city situated?

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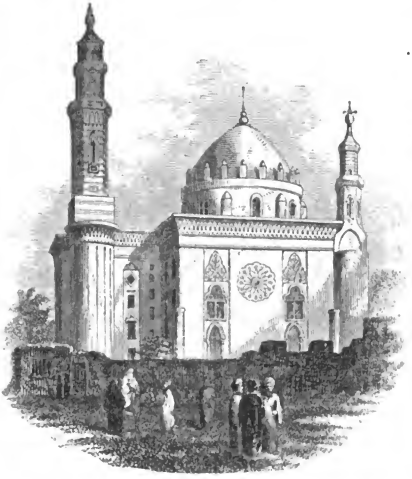

Grand Temple at Cairo.

Is Zanzibar the capital of the entire country of Zanguebar?

On which coast of Africa will I find the Gulf of Guinea?

Where will I find Lake Dembea?

What river is the outlet of that lake?

In what part of Africa is Egypt?

Would I find Cape Guardafui on the east, or west coast of Africa?

In what part of Africa is Nubia?

What country is north of Nubia?

In what direction is Nubia from Abyssinia?

Where is the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb?

What country bounds Tunis on the west?

Tunis on the east?

What sea is north of Algiers?

What city is the capital of Algiers?

How is that city situated?

Where are the Madeira Isles?

Which are farther north, the Madeira or the Canary Isles?

The Canary, or the Cape Verde Isles?

What is an island?

What is a cape? What is a promontory?

Is there a cape on the coast of Africa by the name of Verde?

On which coast is it?

Where is Liberia?

What country lies east of Liberia?

Is Monrovia the capital of Liberia, or of Upper Guinea?

What range of mountains lies between Upper Guinea and Soudan?

Lesson LXXXII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Where is Lake Tchad?

What country is west of Barca?

What city is the capital of Tunis?

Where is the Gulf of Sidra?

How is the city of Tripoli situated?

What country lies between Tripoli and Egypt?

Between Egypt and Abyssinia?

Where is the Red Sea?

What city is the capital of Egypt?

In what part of Africa is Mozambique?

How is Mozambique bounded on the east?

Between what two countries is it situated?

What range of mountains is in Central Africa? What is a mountain?

What natural division of land is Africa?

What is a peninsula?

What waters nearly surround Africa?

Which is the northern cape of Africa?

From which division of Africa does it project?

In what part of Africa is the Hottentot Country?

What two countries, in Africa, do not border on the coast? Which one lies farther north?

What countries border on the Mediterranean Sea?

Which border on the Red Sea?

Which on the Indian Ocean?

What one is the most southerly?

What countries border on the Atlantic?

What one borders both on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans? C. C.

What country has a sea coast, both on the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean?

What country borders on the Mediterranean and Red Seas?

In what direction is Africa from Europe?

What sea is between those two countries?

Is Africa in the Eastern, or, Western Hemisphere?

Of what does Africa form a part? E. C.

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MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF AFRICA.

Lesson LXXXIII.

The Countries of Africa are:—
- Morocco,
- Algiers,
- Tunis,
- Tripoli,
- Fezzan,
- Barca,
- Egypt,
- Nubia,
- Abyssinia.
- Somauli Territory,
- Zanguebar,
- Mozambique,
- Caffraria,
- Cape Colony,
- Country of the Hottentots,
- Cimbebas,
- Lower Guinea,
- Upper Guinea,
- Liberia,
- Senegambia,
- Sahara,
- Soudan, and
- Ethiopia.

The Capital Cities and Towns of the Countries in Africa are:—
- Morocco,
- Algiers,
- Tunis,
- Tripoli,
- Mourzouk,
- Cairo,
- Khartoom,
- Gondar,
- Zanzibar,
- Mozambique,
- King William's Town,
- Cape Town,
- Benguela,
- St. Salvador,
- Coomassie,
- Monrovia,
- Timboo,
- Sego, and
- Kouka.

The Islands off the coast of Africa are:
- Sardinia,
- Sicily,
- Candia,
- Cyprus,
- Madagascar,
- Cape Verde Isles,
- Canary Isles, and
- Madeira Isles.

The Peninsula is:— Africa.

The Isthmus is:— Suez.

The Capes are:— Bon, Guardafui, Good Hope, and Verde.

The Mountain Ranges are:— Snow, Kong, and Moon.

Lesson LXXXIV.

The Oceans that wash the coasts of Africa, are:— Indian, and Atlantic.

The Seas are:- Mediterranean, and Red.

The Gulfs are:— Sidra, and Guinea.

The Straits are:— Gibraltar, and Bab-el Mandeb.

The Channel is:— Mozambique.

The Lakes are:— Dembea, and Tchad.

The Rivers are:— Nile,
- Blue,
- White,

Zambeze,
Orange,
Congo,
Niger, and
Senegal.

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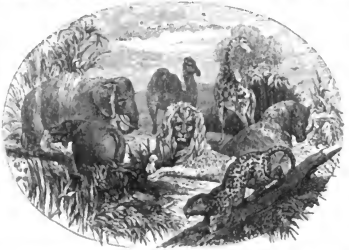
DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY

Lesson LXXXV.

AFRICA.

Area in square miles, 12,000,000. Population, 61,000,000.



Animals of Africa.

Boundary.—Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and on the south and west by the Atlantic.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of Africa are Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Fezzan, Barca, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Somauli Territory, Zanguebar, Mozambique, Caffraria, Cape Colony, Country of the Hottentots, Cimbebas, Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea, Senegambia, Sahara, Soudan, and Ethiopia.

The Barbary States.—This part of Africa extends along the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic Ocean to Egypt. It is divided into four distinct countries—viz; Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Fezzan and Barca belong to Tripoli.

Egypt is an important division of Africa. It is noted for its numerous temples and pyramids, which surpass those of any other country.

The people of Egypt, and of the Barbary States, are chiefly Moors and Arabs.

The capital city is CAIRO, situated near the Nile River.

Nubia is situated south of Egypt, and west of the Red Sea. It abounds in rocky and sandy deserts.

The climate of this country, and also Egypt, is hot and dry.

The capital city of Nubia is KHARTOOM.

Abyssinia, situated south of Nubia, is a very mountainous country.

The Abyssinians are of a dark olive complexion, and are described as being very rude and brutal in their manners and customs.

GONDAR is the capital city.

Eastern Africa.—This part of Africa comprises Somauli Territory, Zanguebar, and Mozambique.

The inhabitants are chiefly Negroes.

A Negro

Southern Africa includes Caffraria, Cape Colony, and the Country of the Hottentots.

Nearly half of the present population of Cape Colony are whites, the most of whom are from Great Britain.

Western Africa comprises Cimbebas, Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea, and Senegambia.

The inhabitants are Negroes.

The coasts of Western Africa are frequently visited by ships from other countries, for the purpose of obtaining from the natives, gold-dust, ivory, palm-oil, feathers, &c., in exchange for fire-arms, tobacco, liquors, cotton-cloths, and various articles of hardware.

Sahara is a vast sandy desert, situated in the northern part of Africa, directly south of the Barbary States.

There are a few fertile spots called *oases*, in this vast desert.

Central Africa includes Soudan and Ethiopia. Soudan is divided into several kingdoms.

Ethiopia is an extensive unknown region.

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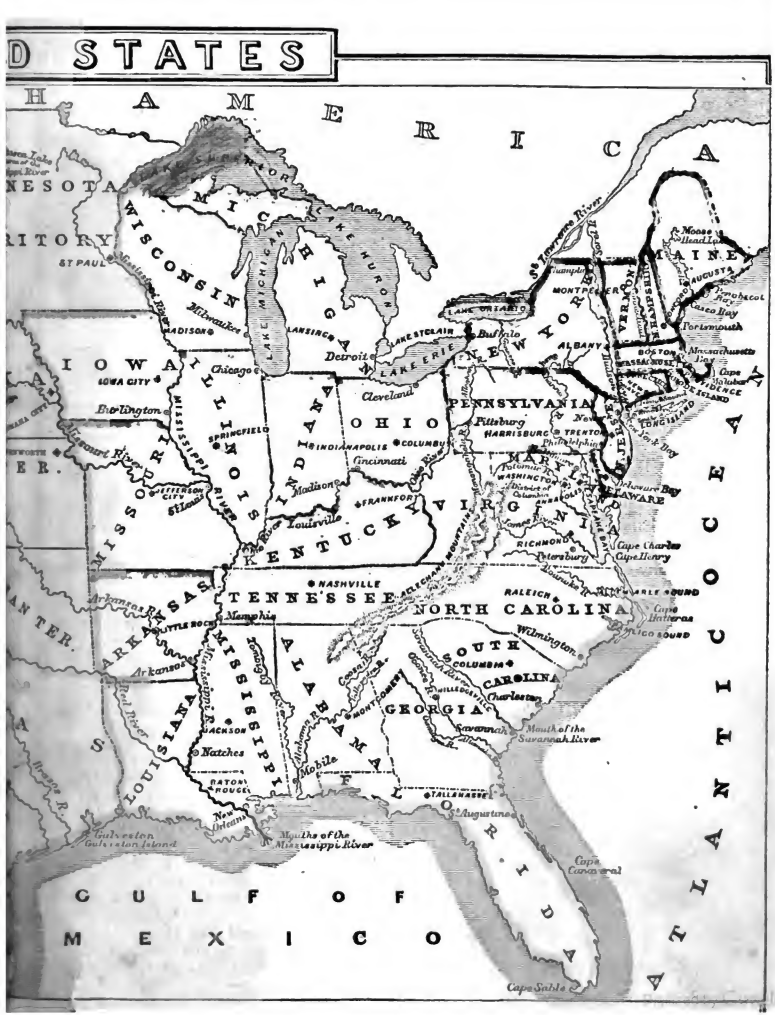
THE UNITE
B R I T I S
VANCOUVER'S ISLAND
COLUMBIA
Columbia
Clarke's River
MISSOURI RIVER
WASHINGTON
Columbia River
SALEM
O R E G O N
TERRITORY
Lewis River
Platte River
OF
NEBRASK
Great Salt Lake
Green River
Grand River
U T A H
KANSAS
FILLMORE CITY
Arkansas River
Cape Mendocino
Sacramento
San Francisco Bay
San Francisco
CALIFORNIA
Sierra Nevada Mountains
SANTE FE
N E W
M E X I C O
West Colorado River
Red River
Brazos River
Gila River
East Colorado River
Rio Grande del Norte
LOWER CALIFORNIA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN


D STATES
H A M E R I C A
NESOTA
RITORY
ST PAUL
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE SUPERIOR
Milwaukee
MADISON
LANSING
Detroit
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
Buffalo
Cleveland
Chicago
IOWA
IOWA CITY
Burlington
ILLINOIS
SPRINGFIELD
INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS
OHIO
COLUMBUS
Cincinnati
Madison
FRANKFORT
Louisville
KENTUCKY
MISSOURI
ST LOUIS
Missouri River
Mississippi River
Ohio River
NEW YORK
ALBANY
PENNSYLVANIA
Pittsburg
HARRISBURG
TRENTON
Philadelphia
MARYLAND
WASHINGTON
Potomac River
Chesapeake Bay
DELAWARE
VIRGINIA
RICHMOND
Petersburg
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE
Memphis
ARKANSAS
LITTLE ROCK
Arkansas River
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON
Natchez
NATCHEZ
NEW ORLEANS
Mouths of the Mississippi River
Galveston
Galveston Island
ALABAMA
Mobile
NORTH CAROLINA
RALEIGH
Albemarle Sound
Cape Hatteras
Pamlico Sound
Wilmington
SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA
Charleston
GEORGIA
MILLEDGEVILLE
MONTGOMERY
Savannah
Mouth of the Savannah River
FLORIDA
TALLAHASSEE
St Augustine
Cape Canaveral
Cape Sable
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MAINE
AUGUSTA
Penobscot Bay
Passamaquoddy Bay
Portsmouth
MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON
Massachusetts Bay
Cape Cod
Cape Ann
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Ann
NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD
VERMONT
MONTPELIER
Champlain
St Lawrence River
LAKE ONTARIO

Lesson LXXXVI.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Systematically arranged.

How many states are there in the United States?

Thirty-one.

How many territories?

Eight.

Into how many sections are the states divided?

Into four.

What names are given to designate these sections?

Eastern or New England, Northern or Middle, Southern, and Western States.

Which are the Eastern or New England States?

Vermont,	Massachusetts,
New Hampshire,	Rhode Island, and
Maine,	Connecticut.

In what part of the United States are these states situated?

Which are the Northern or Middle States?

New York,	Delaware, and
New Jersey,	Pennsylvania.

In what direction from the Eastern do the Middle States lie?

Which are the Southern States?

Maryland,	Florida,
Virginia,	Alabama,
North Carolina,	Mississippi,
South Carolina,	Louisiana, and
Georgia,	Texas.

In what part of the United States do these states lie?

In what direction are they from the Middle States?

Which are the Western States?

Wisconsin,	Missouri,
Michigan,	Iowa,
Ohio,	Illinois,
Kentucky,	Indiana, and
Tennessee,	California.
Arkansas,	

In what direction from the Southern are the Western States?

Which one of the Western States borders on the Pacific?

In what direction are the Western from the Middle States?

Which are the territories of the United States?

Washington,	Indian,
Nebraska,	New Mexico,
Minnesota,	Utah, and
Kansas,	Oregon.

Lesson LXXXVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

To the Pupil.

For answers to questions pertaining to the Eastern States, see the map on the opposite page. The answers to the other questions you will find on the map of the United States.

In what part of the New England States is Vermont?

How is Vermont bounded on the north?

How on the south? What city is the capital?

In what part of Vermont is Montpelier?

Where is Burlington?

What is Burlington? A city.

Is it a capital city? No.

To the Pupil:—If you will look upon the map of the United States, you will see that the capital cities are marked thus ◆ and other cities thus •.

What state is east of Vermont?

What city is the capital of New Hampshire?

Is Concord in the northern, or southern part of New Hampshire?

On what river is Concord situated?

Where is Portsmouth?

Which is farther east, Portsmouth or Concord?

How is New Hampshire bounded on the south?

How on the north?

What state is north-east of New Hampshire?

What ocean bounds Maine on the south?

What city is the capital of Maine?

On what river is the capital situated?

What country bounds Maine on the north?

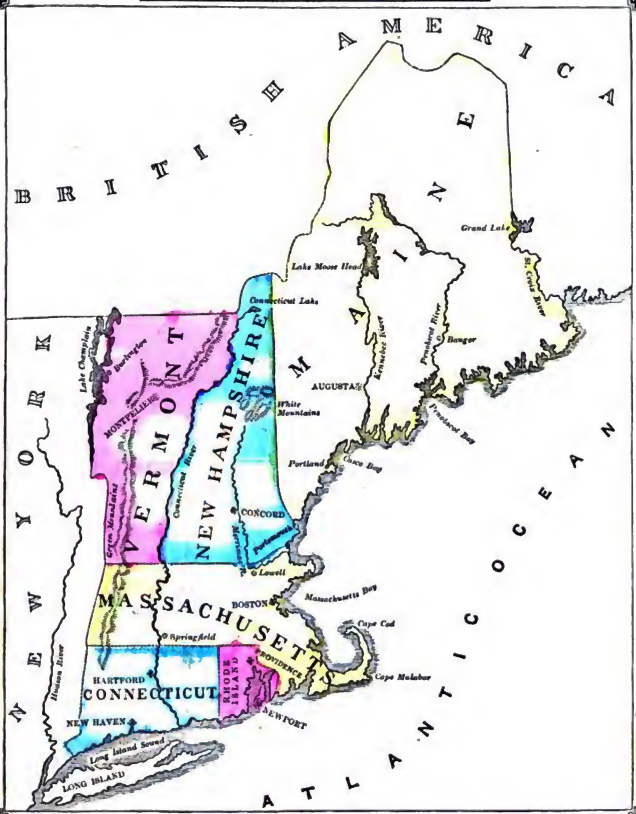
What one on the east? Where is Bangor?

On what bay is Portland situated?

Which is farther west, Portland or Bangor?

What state is bounded on the north by Vermont and New Hampshire?

EASTERN STATES



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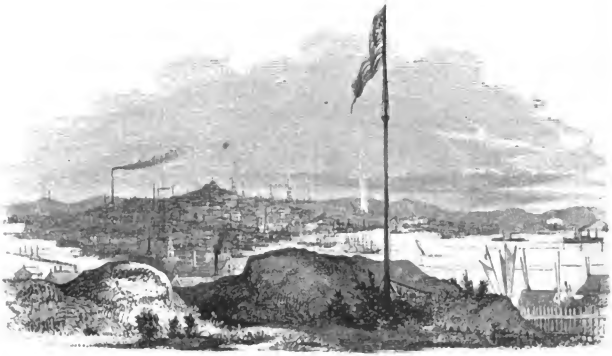

BOSTON.

Here is Boston, the capital city of Massachusetts. It seems to be built on hills, and so it is. What bay lies in front of the city? The building on the top of the highest ground in the city, is the State House.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is east of Massachusetts?
What state west?
What city is the capital of Massachusetts?
Is Boston an inland city, or is it situated on the coast?
What kind of a city is it then? A seaport city.
Where is the city of Lowell?
How is Massachusetts bounded on the south?
In what part of Massachusetts is Springfield?
On what river is it situated?
How is Rhode Island bounded on the north?
How on the south? On the west?
What two cities are the capitals of Rhode Island?
How is Newport situated?

On the Island of Rhode Island.

In what part of Rhode Island is Providence?
How is Connecticut bounded on the north?
How on the east? On the south?
What two cities are the capitals of Connecticut?
On what river is Hartford situated?
In what part of Connecticut is New Haven?
What sound is south of Connecticut?
What state bounds Connecticut on the west?
Which of the New England States are bounded north by British America?
Which two are bounded north by Massachusetts?
Which three are bounded west by New York?
Which are the capital cities of the New England States? M., C., A., B., N., P., H., N. H.
How is each situated?

Montpelier is situated on Onion River.
Concord, on the Merrimac River.
Augusta, on the Kennebec River.
Boston, on Massachusetts Bay.
Newport, on the Island of Rhode Island.
Providence, on Providence River.
Hartford, on Connecticut River.
New Haven, on New Haven Bay.

Which are the most important cities in the New England States, besides the capitals? B., P., B., P., L., S.
How is each situated?

Burlington is situated on Lake Champlain.
Portsmouth, at the mouth of Piscataqua River.
Bangor, on Penobscot River.
Portland, on Casco Bay.
Lowell, on Merrimac River.
Springfield, on Connecticut River.

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Lesson LXXXIX.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

Which one of the Middle States lies farthest north?
What three states bound New York on the east?
What lake and river on the north?
What city is the capital of New York?
On what river is Albany situated?
In what part of the state is New York City?
How is it situated?

On Manhattan, or New York Island.

What city is situated on Long Island? Brooklyn.
On what river is Brooklyn situated?

On the East River.

Is Brooklyn in New York State? Yes.
On what two rivers is New York city situated?

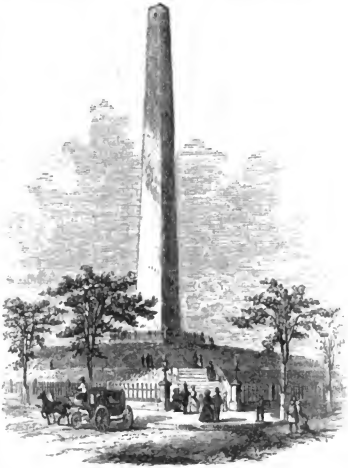
On the Hudson and East Rivers.

What city in New York State is situated on Lake Erie?
How is New York bounded on the south?
Which is farther east, New Jersey or Pennsylvania?
What ocean bounds New Jersey on the east?
What river separates it from Pennsylvania on the west?
What city is the capital of New Jersey?
On what river is it situated?
In what part of the state is it located?
Where is Newark?
In what direction is Delaware from New Jersey?
What state bounds Delaware on the south and west?
What city is the capital of Delaware?
What large state bounds Delaware on the north?
What bounds Pennsylvania on the north?
What on the east?
What two states are on the west?
What city is the capital of Pennsylvania?
In what part of Pennsylvania is it situated?
On what river? Where is Philadelphia?
How is that city situated?

Between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.

What states bound Pennsylvania on the south?
In what part of Pennsylvania is Pittsburg?
How is that city situated?
Which one of the Middle States is farthest south?
Which one extends farthest west?
Which one farthest east?
Which are the capital cities of the Middle States?
A., T., D., H.
How is each situated?

Albany is situated on the Hudson River.
Trenton, on the Delaware River.
Dover, on Jones' Creek.
Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna River.



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

This monument is situated in Charlestown, a place opposite Boston. It was erected to mark the spot where an important battle was fought during the war of the Revolution.

Which are the most important cities of the Middle States, besides the capital cities? N. Y., B., B., N., P., P.
How is each situated?

New York is situated on Manhattan Island.
Buffalo, on Lake Erie.
Brooklyn, on Long Island.
Newark, on the Passaic River.
Philadelphia, on the Delaware River.
Pittsburg, at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers.

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PROVIDENCE.

What a pretty sheet of water! A fine public park or promenade, ornamented with trees, encircles it. This sheet of water is a part of Narragansett Bay, at the head of which, on Providence River, the city is situated.

Lesson XC.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

Which one of the Southern States lies north of the Potomac? How is that state bounded on the north?

What city is its capital? How is it situated?

What state is east of Maryland?

What river separates Maryland from Virginia?

In what part of Maryland is Baltimore?

In what direction is Virginia from Maryland?

What bay bounds Virginia on the east?

What state and river bound it on the north?

What two states on the south?

Which is the capital city of Virginia, Richmond or Petersburg? How is it situated?

Which is farther south, Richmond or Petersburg?

What two states bound Virginia on the west?

What state is north of North Carolina?

What body of water bounds it on the east?

What two states form the southern boundary?

What city is the capital of North Carolina?

Is there another city marked on your map in North Carolina? In what part of the state is it situated?

What is the name of that city?

Does it lie farther north than the capital city?

What state bounds North Carolina on the west?

What ridge of mountains forms a natural boundary line between these two states?

What state lies between North Carolina and Georgia? How is South Carolina bounded?

What city is the capital of this state?

In what part of the state is the capital situated?

In what part of the state is Charleston situated?

What state lies west of South Carolina?

What river runs between these two states?

What two states bound Georgia on the north?

Does Georgia border on the Atlantic Ocean?

What city is the capital of Georgia?

In what part of the state is Milledgeville?

On what river is it situated?

In what state is the city of Savannah situated?

In what part of that state? On what river?

How is Georgia bounded on the south and west?

What two states bound Florida on the north?

What part of Florida borders on the Atlantic?

What gulf bounds Florida on the west?

What city is the capital of Florida?

Is Tallahassee in the northern, or in the southern part of the state? In what part of the state is St. Augustine?

In what direction from the western part of Florida is Alabama?

Lesson XCI.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

Which is the capital city of Alabama, Mobile or Montgomery?

In what part of the state is the capital city situated? On what river?

In what part of the state is Mobile?

On what river is Mobile situated? Mobile River.

What state bounds Alabama on the east?

Is Mississippi State west of the Mississippi?

What state is north of Mississippi?

What gulf and state bound Mississippi on the south?

What city is the capital of Mississippi?

On what river is Natchez located?

How is Louisiana bounded on the north?

Of what state is Baton Rouge the capital?

On what river is it situated?

What river, state, and gulf, bound Louisiana on the east? In what part of Louisiana is New Orleans?

On what river is that city situated?

What state bounds Louisiana on the west?

In what part of Texas is the capital city situated?

On what river?

What is the name of the capital city?

Where is Galveston?

What gulf bounds Texas on the south-east?

What river separates this state from Mexico?

Does Mexico form part of the United States? No.

Which of the Southern States border on Pennsylvania?

Which of the Southern States border on the Atlantic Ocean?

Which border on the Gulf of Mexico?

Which one is a peninsula?

Which two border on the Mississippi River?

Which four border on Tennessee?

Which three bound Tennessee on the south?

Which two are separated by the Savannah River?

Which two by the Potomac River?

Which one of the Southern States is the largest?

Which one the smallest?

Which are the capital cities of the Southern States? A., R., R., C., M., T., M., J., B. R., A.

How is each situated?

Annapolis is situated on the Severn River.

Richmond, on the James River.

Raleigh, near the Neuse River.

Columbia, on the Congaree River.

Milledgeville, on the Oconee River.

Tallahassee, is situated inland.

Montgomery, on the Alabama River.

Jackson, on the Pearl River.

Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi River.

Austin, on the Colorado River.

Which are some of the most important cities of the Southern States? B., P., W., C., S., St. A., M., N., N. O., and G

How is each situated?

Baltimore is situated on the Patapsco River.

Petersburg, on the Appomattox River.

Wilmington, on Cape Fear River.

Charleston, on the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

Savannah, on Savannah River.

St. Augustine, near the Atlantic Coast.

Mobile, on Mobile River.

Natchez, on the Mississippi River.

New Orleans, on the Mississippi River.

Galveston, on Galveston Island.

Lesson XCII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What lake, and state, bound Wisconsin on the north? What lake on the east? What river on the west?

What city is the capital of Wisconsin?

In what part of the state is it situated?

In what part of the state is Milwaukee?

How is Milwaukee situated?

How is Wisconsin bounded on the south?

What state lies east of Lake Michigan?

What lake is north of the north-western portion of Michigan?

In what direction from Michigan are Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie?

How is Michigan divided? Into two portions.

How are these two portions situated?

The north-western part of Michigan lies between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and the south-eastern portion lies between Lake Michigan on the west, and Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie on the east.

What city is the capital of Michigan? How located?

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Where is Detroit?
In what direction from Michigan is Ohio?
What lake bounds Ohio on the north?
What two states bound it on the east?
From which of those states does the Ohio River separate Ohio? Where is Cincinnati? Cleveland?
How is Ohio bounded on the west?
What city is the capital of Ohio?
What river forms the southern boundary of Ohio?
What two states are on the opposite side of that river? Which one is farther west? K.
From what three states does the Ohio River separate Kentucky?
What city is the capital of Kentucky?
In what part of the state is Frankfort situated?
On what river is Louisville located?
What river separates Kentucky from Missouri?
How is Kentucky bounded on the south?

Lesson XCIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What two states bound Tennessee on the north?
What city is the capital of Tennessee?
In what part of the state is Nashville?
In what part is Memphis? On what river situated?
What three states bound Tennessee on the south?
What river separates Tennessee from Missouri?
On which side of the river is Tennessee?
On which side is Arkansas?
How is Arkansas bounded on the north? South?
What city is the capital of Arkansas?
In what part of the state, and on what river, is Little Rock situated?
Which is farther south, Little Rock, or Arkansas City?
Suppose you were sailing down the Mississippi River, that is, towards its mouth, would you look for Arkansas on the right, or on the left bank of the river?
What river bounds Arkansas on the east?
How is Missouri bounded on the north?
What three states are east of Missouri?
What river runs between these states and Missouri?
What territories bound Missouri on the west?
What city is the capital of Missouri?
In what part of the state is it located?
Where is St. Louis, and how is it situated?
In what direction is Iowa from Missouri?
Missouri from Iowa?
In what part of Iowa is the capital city situated?
What is the name of that city?
What two states are east of Iowa?
What river flows between Iowa and those states?
In what part of Iowa is Burlington?
On what river is it situated?
In what direction from Wisconsin is Illinois?
How is Illinois bounded on the east?
By what rivers on the south and west?
What city is the capital of Illinois?
In what part of the state is Springfield?
In what part is Chicago? On what lake?
What city is the capital of Indiana?
In what part of the state is Indianapolis?
What state bounds Indiana on the east?
Where is Madison City?
In what part of the United States is California?
What ocean bounds that state on the west?
What two territories on the east?
What city is the capital of California?
Where is San Francisco?
What territory lies north of California?
Which two of the Western States extend farthest north?
Which one extends farthest south? C.
Which one farthest east? Which one farthest west?
Which one forms two peninsulas? Michigan.
Which of the Western States are east of the Mississippi River? Which west of that river?
Which one borders on the Pacific Ocean?
Which are the capital cities of the Western States?
M., L., C., F., N., L., R., J. Cy., Iowa City, S., I., S.
How is each situated?

Madison is situated on Fourth Lake.
Lansing, on Grand River.
Columbus, on Sciota River.
Frankfort, on Kentucky River
Nashville, on Cumberland River.
Little Rock, on Arkansas River.
Jefferson City, on Missouri River.
Iowa City, on Iowa River.
Springfield, near Sangamon River.
Indianapolis, on a branch of White River.
Sacramento, on Sacramento River.

Which are some of the most important cities of the Western States?
M., D., C., C., L., M., A., St. L., B., C., M., San F.
How is each situated?

Milwaukee is situated on Lake Michigan.

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State House and Yale College, (New Haven.)

Detroit, on Detroit River.
Cleveland, on Lake Erie.
Cincinnati, on Ohio River.
Louisville, on Ohio River.
Memphis, on Mississippi River.
Arkansas, on Arkansas River.
St. Louis, on Mississippi River.
Burlington, on Mississippi River.
Chicago, on Lake Michigan.
Madison, on Ohio River.
San Francisco, on San Francisco Bay.

Lesson XCIV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

Where is Washington Territory? Bound it.
Where is the town of Olympia?
What range of mountains separates Washington from Nebraska? Bound Nebraska. What city is the capital?
What territory lies north of Iowa?
What river forms the eastern boundary line of Minnesota? What one the western?
What city is the capital of Minnesota?
How is that city situated?
What territory lies south of Nebraska?
How is it bounded on the south? On the west?
Name the capital of Kansas.
What river separates Indian Territory from Texas?
How is Indian Territory bounded?
Where is the Territory of New Mexico?
What city is the capital?
In what part of New Mexico is it situated?
Is it on, or near, the Rio Grande?
What two territories form the northern boundary of New Mexico? What state lies west?
In what direction from that state is Utah?
What city is the capital of Utah? Bound Utah.
Where is Oregon?
By what chain of mountains is Oregon separated from Nebraska? What city is the capital of Oregon?
In what part of Oregon is it situated?
Which of the territories border on the Missouri?
Which one borders on the Mississippi?
Which one on the Red?
Which two border on the Pacific Ocean?
Which three on British America?
Which three on California? Which three on Texas?
Which are separated by the Rocky Mountains?
Which lie west of that chain? Which east?
Which three territories lie farthest north?
Which two extend farthest south?
Which one extends farthest west?
Which one farthest east? M.

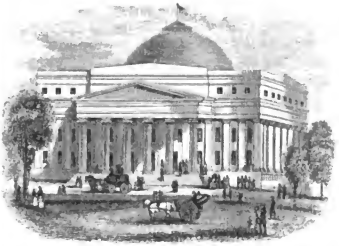
ALBANY.

If you will look at the picture, you will perceive the city is built on rising ground, on the bank of a river. You can tell me the name of the river, and I will tell you the name of the building with a dome, which is situated in the background of the picture, a little to the right of the one with a tall spire. It is the State Hall, where the state records are kept, and contains the various offices of the State government. Opposite this building is the Capitol, where the Legislature or officers assemble, to make laws for the state of which Albany is the capital. Do you know what state Albany is the capital of?

Lesson XCV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What island is south of Connecticut?
To what state does that island belong? New York.
In what gulf is Galveston Island?
What island north-west of Washington Territory?
What peninsula is in the northern part of the United States? Michigan.
What peninsula east of Pennsylvania? New Jersey.
What peninsula is south of Alabama and Georgia?
What capes are on the east coast of Massachusetts?
Where are Capes Charles and Henry?
Which one is farther north?
What cape east of North Carolina?
Where is Cape Canaveral? Cape Sable?
What cape projects from the west coast of California?
What mountains are in New Hampshire?
What range in Vermont and Massachusetts?
Where are the Alleghany Mountains?
In what direction does that range extend?
What mountain range is between Utah and California?
Where is the Cascade range?
What range of mountains east of Oregon?
Between what territories does that range extend?
Which one of all these mountain ranges is the longest?
Which two lie nearest the Pacific coast?
What range crosses Virginia?
What ocean is east of the United States?
What ocean west?
What bays are south of Maine?
What bay east of Massachusetts?
What bay south of New York and west of Long Island?
What bay is between New Jersey and Delaware?
What bay indents the shore of Maryland?
What large gulf south of the United States?
What bay is west of California?
What sound is between Long Island and Connecticut?
What two sounds are east of North Carolina?
What lakes are between the United States and British America? S., H., St. C., E., O.
What lake is between Vermont and New York?
In what part of Maine is Grand Lake?
Where is Moosehead Lake? What lake is in Utah?



The State Hall, Albany.

Lesson XCVI.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What river crosses the western part of the State of New York?

Into what body of water does the Genesee flow?

Does it rise in New York, or in Pennsylvania?

What river forms the boundary line between British America and Maine? St. C.

In what lake does the St. Croix rise?

Into what ocean does the St. Croix empty?

What course does the Penobscot River flow?

In what lake does the Kennebec River rise?

Where does it empty? Describe the Merrimac River.

What river is the boundary line between Vermont and New Hampshire?

What is the general course of the Connecticut?

In what lake does it rise?

What two states does the Connecticut cross?

Into what sound does it empty?

What river in the eastern part of the state of New York? Describe that river.

What is the general course of the Delaware River?

Does that river rise in New Jersey, or in New York?

What river is west of the Delaware?

Describe that river.

What capital city is on its left bank?

What river is between Maryland and Virginia?

What course does the Potomac flow?

Into what bay does it empty?

What river south of the Potomac?

In what range of mountains does that river rise?

Into what bay does it empty?

What three rivers enter into the Chesapeake Bay?

What river empties into Albemarle Sound?

What river is between South Carolina and Georgia? Describe it.

What two rivers form the Altamaha River?

Describe the Altamaha.

The Altamaha is formed by the union of two rivers, called the Oconee and Ocmulgee, flows a south-easterly course, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

On what river is Montgomery situated?

What two rivers form the Alabama River?

What two rivers form the Mobile River?

The Alabama and Tombigby.

Describe the Mobile.

The Mobile is formed by the Alabama and Tombigby, flows a southerly course, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Describe the Mississippi River.

What river forms its main eastern branch? ●.

What two rivers form the Ohio? A. and M.

Describe the Ohio.

Which are the three great western branches of the Mississippi?

In what range of mountains does the Missouri River rise? Describe that river.

Describe the Arkansas River.

What river empties into the Mississippi south of the Arkansas?

What is the general course of the Red River?

What two rivers in Texas? B. C.

On which river is the capital situated?

What river forms the boundary line between Mexico and Texas?

Into what gulf do these three rivers empty?

In what range of mountains does the Rio Grande del Norte rise?

What river is the boundary line, part of the way, between New Mexico and Mexico?

Describe that river.

What two rivers form the West Colorado River?

Into what gulf do the rivers Gila and West Colorado flow?

What river empties into the Bay of San Francisco?

Describe that river.

What river runs, part of its course, between Washington and Oregon Territories?

Describe that river.

It rises in British America, flows a southerly and westerly course, and empties into the Pacific Ocean.

What two rivers are branches of the Columbia?

Describe those rivers.

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A View of a part of Lake Superior.

Lesson XCVII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What city is the capital of the United States?
Washington.
In what District is it situated?
In the District of Columbia.
Between what states does that district lie?
Between Maryland and Virginia.

The District of Columbia is a small extent of country, situated on the Potomac River, on the Maryland side. It contains about sixty square miles.

On what river is Washington situated?
How many states are there in the United States?
How many territories? How many districts?
In what part of the United States are the territories located?
Into how many sections are the states divided?
Which are they?
Which of the Western States are east of the Mississippi?
Which state is farther south, Louisiana or Mississippi?
What state is north of Mississippi?
What one north of Tennessee?
In what direction is Illinois from Kentucky?
Wisconsin from Illinois?
What lake lies between Wisconsin and Michigan?
Where is Long Island Sound? What is a sound?
What river separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey?
In what state has the Delaware River its source?
Into what bay does it empty?
Which of the Western States borders on the Pacific?
What ranges of mountains in that state?
What state bounds Georgia on the south?
What cape projects from the eastern coast of Florida?
How many states are included in the Southern section of the United States?
Where is the Hudson River?
What course does the Hudson flow?
Into what bay does it empty?
Where is the Penobscot River? Describe that river.
Where is the Gulf of Mexico?
What river empties into that gulf from Alabama?
What one from Louisiana? What three from Texas?
Which one of those rivers is the boundary line between the United States and Mexico?
What two rivers form the Mobile River?
Where is Indian Territory?
What state is east of New Mexico?
What is New Mexico? Is Texas a territory?

Lesson XCVIII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

In what direction from the Middle are the Eastern States?
How many states compose the Eastern States?
Which are they?
What city is the capital of Georgia?
In what part of the United States is Georgia?
What three states are bounded on the north by Pennsylvania?
What peninsula is east of Pennsylvania?
Is New Jersey a Middle, or a Southern State?
What two capes project from the eastern coast of Virginia?
At the entrance of what bay are those capes?
Where is Long Island?
To what state does it belong?
What city is the capital of New York?
What bay is east of Massachusetts?
What state bounds Vermont and New Hampshire on the south?
In what part of the United States is Texas?
In what direction is Alabama from Texas?
Does Alabama border on Texas?
What two states are between?
What city is the capital of Alabama?
Is Alabama a Southern, or a Western State?
Where is Lake Michigan? What is a lake?
Into what does Lake Michigan empty? Lake Huron.
Where is Buffalo?
Where is Albemarle Sound? What sound is south?
What river flows through the western part of New York?

Into what lake does it empty?
Does the Genesee River rise in New York?
Where is the Columbia River?
Into what ocean does it empty?
In what country does the Columbia have its source?

British America.

To what section of the United States does Maryland belong? What city is the capital of Maryland?
What bay indents the shore of Maryland?
What three rivers flow into that bay?
Which one of those rivers rises in New York?
Which are the Southern States?
In what direction are they from the Northern or Middle States?
How many states compose the Northern section of the Union?
What state bounds North Carolina on the north?
What state bounds Delaware on the south and west?
What city is the capital of Delaware?
Where is Annapolis?
How many capital cities has Rhode Island?
Which are they?
Which one is situated on an island?
Where is Lake Erie?
To what section of the United States does Arkansas belong?
On which side of the Mississippi River is that state situated? Where is Philadelphia?

Lesson XCIX.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Which is the largest of the lakes situated between British America and the United States? S.
Where are the Rocky Mountains?
What territory bounds California on the north?
What city is the capital of California?
Of what state is Little Rock the capital?
In what direction is Ohio from Virginia?
What river is between New York and British America? Of what lake is it the outlet?
What ocean is east of the United States?
What city is the capital of New Jersey?
What bay is south-west of New Jersey?
What river west?
What city in Vermont is situated on Lake Champlain?
Of what state is Harrisburg the capital?
How many states compose the Western States?
Which are the capital cities of Connecticut?
What state in the United States is situated farthest north-east?
What state farthest south-west?
What one farthest south?
Of what state is Boston the capital?
What is a capital city?
Where are the Alleghany Mountains?
What is a mountain?
Through what state does the Roanoke flow?
Into what body of water does it empty?
Between what states does the Savannah flow?
Where is Indiana?
Is Indiana a Southern, or a Western State?
What city is the capital of Indiana?
Which, of all the territories lies farthest east?
Which two extend farthest west?
Of which territory is Fillmore city the capital?
Have all the territories capitals?

No, only those which are organized.

What is the difference between an organized and an unorganized territory?

An organized territory is one, in which the people choose a Legislature, or officers, to make laws for the territory; and an unorganized territory, has no special form of government.

The Governor of a state is elected by the people residing in the state, and the Governor of a territory is appointed by *the President of the United States.*

Which are the three western branches of the Mississippi River?
What city is the capital of Iowa?
To what section of the United States does Iowa belong?
What river flows between Vermont and New Hampshire? Where is Penobscot Bay?
Where is New York Bay?
What island is east of New York Bay?
What city in Massachusetts is on the Connecticut River?

Lesson C.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Is Maryland a Southern, or a Northern State?
What city is the capital of Maryland?
What bay and river divide Maryland?

Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna River.

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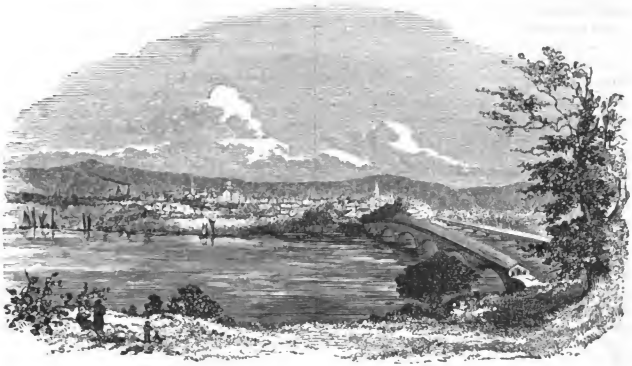

HARRISBURG.

Here you have a pretty view of the capital of Pennsylvania! Is Pennsylvania a Middle, or a Southern State? What connects the city with the opposite bank of the river? What is the name of the river?

Describe the Susquehanna River.

Of what state is Raleigh the capital?

What river empties into Chesapeake Bay south of the Potomac?

Of what state is Harrisburg the capital?

What country is north of the United States?

What gulf south? What ocean west?

What two rivers form the Altamaha?

Oconee and Ocmulgee.

What city is the capital of Georgia?

Where is Columbia?

Where is the Mississippi River?

Between what states does it flow?

Of what state is Baton Rouge the capital?

What three states are east of New York?

What city is the capital of Vermont?

Where is Concord?

What state and ocean are east of New Hampshire?

Where is Lake Huron?

What lake is between Huron and Erie?

Of what state is Albany the capital?

Which of the New England States border on the Atlantic Ocean?

Which of the Middle States border on Lakes Erie and Ontario?

Which of the Southern States border on the Atlantic?

Which border on the Gulf of Mexico?

Which of the Western States lie along the northern bank of the Ohio River?

What city in Illinois is on Lake Michigan?

What city in Wisconsin is on the same lake?

Where is New Orleans?

What city in Maine is on the Penobscot River?

What bay indents the southern shore of Maine, west of Penobscot Bay? Where is Portland?

In what lake does the Connecticut river rise?

What city is the seaport for New Hampshire?

What city in New York is situated on Lake Erie?

Where is the St. Croix River?

In what lake does that river rise?

What city in Massachusetts is situated on the Merrimac?

What city in the northern part of New Jersey?

What two rivers form the Ohio?

What city is situated at the confluence of those rivers? In what state is Pittsburg?

Where is Baltimore?

Where is Louisville?

What city is situated at the mouth of the Savannah River?

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MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lesson CI.

The Eastern or New England Section of the United States comprises the States of:—
VERMONT,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
MAINE,
MASSACHUSETTS,
RHODE ISLAND, and
CONNECTICUT.

The Capital Cities of the Eastern States are:—
MONTPELIER,
CONCORD,
AUGUSTA,
BOSTON,
NEWPORT,
PROVIDENCE,
HARTFORD, and
NEW HAVEN.

The other most important Cities are:—
BURLINGTON,
PORTSMOUTH,
BANGOR,
PORTLAND,
LOWELL, and
SPRINGFIELD.

The Northern or Middle Section of the United States comprises the States of:—
NEW YORK,
NEW JERSEY,
DELAWARE, and
PENNSYLVANIA.

The Capital Cities of the Middle States are:—
ALBANY,
TRENTON,
DOVER, and
HARRISBURG.

The other most important Cities are:—
NEW YORK,
BUFFALO,
BROOKLYN,
NEWARK,
PHILADELPHIA. and
PITTSBURG.

The Southern Section of the United States comprises the States of:—
MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA,
FLORIDA,
ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA, and
TEXAS.

The Capital Cities of the Southern States are:—
ANNAPOLIS,
RICHMOND,
RALEIGH,
COLUMBIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE,
TALLAHASSEE,
MONTGOMERY,
JACKSON,
BATON ROUGE, and
AUSTIN.

The other most important Cities are:—
BALTIMORE,
PETERSBURG,
WILMINGTON,
CHARLESTON,
SAVANNAH,
ST. AUGUSTINE,
MOBILE,
NATCHEZ
NEW ORLEANS, and
GALVESTON.

The Western Section of the United States comprises the States of:—
WISCONSIN,
MICHIGAN,
OHIO,
KENTUCKY,
TENNESSEE,
ARKANSAS,
MISSOURI,
IOWA,
ILLINOIS,
INDIANA, and
CALIFORNIA.

The Capital Cities of the Western States are:—
MADISON,
LANSING,
COLUMBUS,
FRANKFORT,
NASHVILLE,
LITTLE ROCK,
JEFFERSON CITY,
IOWA CITY,
SPRINGFIELD,
INDIANAPOLIS, and
SACRAMENTO.

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The other most important Cities are:— Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Arkansas, St. Louis, Burlington, Chicago, Madison, and San Francisco.

The Territories of the United States are:— Washington, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, Indian, New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon.

The Capitals of the Territories are:—Olympia, St. Paul, Omaha City, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, Fillmore City, and Salem.

The District in the United States is:—Columbia.

The Capital City of the United States is:— Washington.

Lesson CII.

The Islands near the Coast of the United States are:— Long, Galveston, and Vancouver's.

The Peninsulas of the United States are:— Michigan, New Jersey, and Florida.

The Capes are:— Cod, Malabar, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Canaveral, Sable, and Mendocino.

The Mountains are: White, Green, Alleghany, Nevada, Cascade, and Rocky.

The Oceans that border on the Coasts of the United States are:— Atlantic, and Pacific.

The Gulfs and Bays are:— Penobscot, Casco, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Chesapeake, Mexico, and San Francisco.

The Sounds are:— Long Island, Albemarle, and Pamlico.

The Lakes are:— Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Grand, Moosehead, Connecticut, and Great Salt.

The Rivers are:— Genesee, St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, Merrimac, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke, Savannah, Altamaha, Oconee, Ocmulgee, Mobile, Tombigby, Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Platte, Arkansas, Red, Brazos, East Colorado, Rio Grande, Gila, West Colomado Grand, Green, Sacramento, Columbia, Clark's and Lewis.

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WASHINGTON.

The wide avenue near the centre of the picture, is called Pennsylvania Avenue; and the large building in the background, at the end of the avenue, is the Capitol. A small part of the President's house is shown in the foreground.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

X

Lesson CIII.

UNITED STATES.

Area in square miles, 3,230,000. Population, 23,260,000.

Boundary.—The United States are bounded on the north by British America, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Chief Divisions.—The United States comprise thirty-one States, eight Territories, and one District. The states are divided into four sections, viz.:—the Eastern or New England, the Northern or Middle, the Southern and the Western.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Vermont is situated the most north-westerly of the Eastern States.

The surface of the state is mountainous, and the chief productions are butter, wool, and maple-sugar.

MONTPELIER, the capital, is pleasantly situated on the Onion River.

New Hampshire lies between Maine and Vermont.

This state is frequently called "the Switzerland of America," on account of its beautiful and romantic scenery. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture and manufactures.

CONCORD, the capital, is situated on the Merrimac River.

Maine is the most north-easterly state of the United States, and of the section to which it belongs.

The inhabitants are largely engaged in the lumber trade, fisheries, and ship-building.

AUGUSTA, the capital, is pleasantly situated on the Kennebec River.

Massachusetts lies south of Vermont and New Hampshire.

The inhabitants are largely engaged in commerce, manufactures, and the whale fishery. It is the oldest and most populous of the New England States.

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BOSTON, situated at the head of Massachusetts Bay, is the capital of Massachusetts, and the largest and most important city of New England.

Lowell, on the Merrimac River, is noted for its extensive cotton and woollen manufactories.

Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, is situated south of Massachusetts.

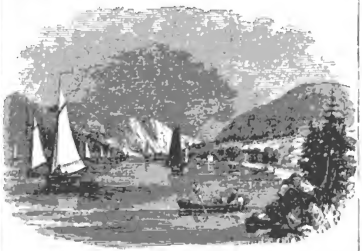
This state is noted for its manufactures.

PROVIDENCE, the semi-capital of the state, is situated on both sides of Providence River. NEWPORT, on the Island of Rhode Island, is a celebrated watering place.

Connecticut lies south of Massachusetts.

This State is noted for the extent and variety of its manufactures. The chief productions are grain, butter, cheese and cider.

HARTFORD and NEW HAVEN are the capital cities.



A View on the Hudson River.

Lesson CIV.

THE NORTHERN OR MIDDLE STATES.

New York is situated west of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

This state is largely engaged in commerce and manufactures. The chief productions are wheat, hay, butter, cheese, and maple-sugar.

ALBANY, the capital, is situated on the west side of the Hudson. NEW YORK, on Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers, is the most populous, and chief commercial city in the United States.

New Jersey is situated south of New York, and east of Pennsylvania

This state is noted for its fruit, garden vegetables, and manufactures.

TRENTON, the capital, is situated on the east side of the Delaware River.

Delaware is situated south of Pennsylvania, and east of Maryland.

This state is noted for its excellent wheat.

DOVER, the capital, is situated on Jones' Creek.

Pennsylvania is, next to New York, the largest of the Middle States.

This state is remarkable for the abundance of its coal and iron.

HARRISBURG, the capital, is finely situated on the Susquehanna River. PHILADELPHIA, on the Delaware, is the largest city in the state.

Lesson CV.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Maryland lies south of Pennsylvania, and east of Virginia.

Its chief productions are flour and tobacco.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital city, is situated on the Severn River, about three miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. BALTIMORE, on the Patapsco, near Chesapeake Bay, is the largest city in the state.

Virginia the largest of the Southern States, except Texas, lies south of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The chief productions of this state are wheat, corn, and tobacco.

RICHMOND, situated on the James River, is the capital city.

The Natural Bridge, Virginia.

North Carolina is situated south of Virginia. The chief productions are cotton, rice, wheat and tobacco.

RALEIGH, the capital city, is situated near the Neuse River.

South Carolina, the smallest of the Southern States, lies south of North Carolina.

Cotton and rice are the chief productions.

COLUMBIA, the capital, is finely situated on the east bank of the Congaree River

Georgia lies south-west of South Carolina. Cotton is the chief production of the state.

MILLEDGEVILLE, the capital, is situated on the Oconee River.

Lesson CVI.

THE SOUTHERN STATES—Continued.

Florida is a large peninsula, situated in the southern part of the United States.

Only a small part of the state is under cultivation. The chief productions are cotton, rice, tobacco, and Indian corn. Oranges and figs are abundant.

TALLAHASSEE is the capital city.

Alabama lies west of Georgia.

This state is noted for the immense quantity of cotton annually produced.

MONTGOMERY, the capital city, is situated on the Alabama River.

Mississippi lies west of Alabama. This state, like Alabama, is noted for the production of large quantities of cotton.

JACKSON, on the Pearl River, is the capital city.

Louisiana lies south of Arkansas.

The chief articles of production are sugar and cotton.

BATON ROUGE is the capital city. New Orleans, on the Mississippi River, is the largest city in the Southern States.

Texas, the largest state in the Union, is situated west of Louisiana.

But a small part of the state is under cultivation. The chief productions are cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and wheat.

AUSTIN, the capital city, is situated on the Colorado River.

Lesson CVII.

THE WESTERN STATES.

Wisconsin lies north of Illinois.

This state is noted for the fertility of its soil, and for its mines of copper and lead.

MADISON is the capital city.

COLUMBUS.

The above picture affords you a fine view of one of the most important streets in the City of Columbus.

Michigan consists of two peninsulas, which are nearly surrounded by several large lakes. The chief productions are wheat, oats, and corn.

LANSING, the capital city, is situated on Grand River. DETROIT, the largest city in the state, is situated on Detroit River.

Ohio lies south of Michigan.

This state yields large quantities of corn and wheat. Horses, cattle, and hogs are abundant.

COLUMBUS, the capital, is located on the east side of the Sciota. CINCINNATI, on the Ohio, is the largest city in the state.

Kentucky is situated south of the Ohio.

This state is noted for its delightful climate. The chief productions are hemp, wheat, corn, and tobacco.

FRANKFORT, the capital, is situated on the east side of the Kentucky River.

Tennessee lies south of Kentucky.

The eastern part of the state is mountainous. The chief productions are similar to those of Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, the capital city, is situated on the south side of the Cumberland River.

Arkansas lies west of the Mississippi.

It is noted for its hot springs. The chief productions are Indian corn, and cotton.

LITTLE ROCK is the capital city.

Lesson CVIII.

THE WESTERN STATES—Continued.

Missouri is situated west of the Mississippi River, and north of Arkansas.

This state is noted for the fertility of its soil, and for its lead mines.

JEFFERSON CITY is the capital of the state. ST. LOUIS, on the Mississippi, is the most important city in Missouri.

Iowa lies west of the Mississippi River, and north of the State of Missouri.

This state is noted for its extensive prairies, and for its lead mines.

IOWA CITY is the capital of the state.

Illinois lies east of the Mississippi.

This state abounds in prairies, and possesses very important lead mines.

SPRINGFIELD, near the Sangamon River, is the capital city.

Indiana lies east of Illinois. It is noted for its fertile soil. The most important productions are wheat, corn, oats, and pork.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital, is situated on the West Fork of White River.

California is a recently settled state, situated in the western part of the United States, bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

It is remarkable for the immense quantity of gold it produces.

Sacramento, is the capital city.

A VOLCANO ON ONE OF THE SANDWICH ISLES.

The above engraving gives you a view of the crater, or opening in the top of the volcano. It appears like an immense lake of fire, or caldron of boiling lava. This crater is about two miles in length, and one in width.

Lesson CIX.

OCEANIA OR OCEANICA.

Area in square miles, 4,400,000. Population, 21,000,000.

Oceania comprises the South-Eastern or Australian Continent, and most of the islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The most important islands and groups of islands in Oceania are, the Sandwich Isles, Society Isles, Friendly Isles, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippine Isles.

Map Questions on the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

To the Pupil. For answers to the following questions see the large maps of the Western and Eastern Hemispheres.

In what direction from North America are the Sandwich Islands?

In what direction are they from South America?

In what direction from the Sandwich Isles are the Society Islands?

Where are the Friendly Isles?

Where are the islands called New Zealand?

In what direction from Australia is Van Diemen's Land?

What island north of the Continent of Australia?

In what direction is Celebes from New Guinea?

From Celebes is Java?

What island lies north-west of Java?

Where is Borneo?

What group of islands lies north-east of Borneo?

What sea is west of the Philippine Isles?

In what ocean are the Islands of Oceania situated?

What islands lying in the Pacific Ocean, east of Asia, are not included in Oceania? The Japan Isles.

Are the Aleutian Isles included in Oceania? No.

What continent is included in Oceania?

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TO TEACHERS.

As the following Vocabulary contains the names of all the natural and political divisions introduced into this volume, it will be obvious that it presents the foundation for a great number and variety of questions, which may be instituted by the teacher or examiner, in order to ascertain whether the pupils have thoroughly memorized the contents of the work.

It may also be used with great profit as a spelling and writing exercise.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.—Fāte, fär, fall, băt.—Mēte, thēre, hĕr, hĕlp.—Pīne, fĭg.—Nōte, wŏlf, lôrd, mŏŏn, nŏt.—Tūne, bŭll, ūnite, unto.—*Ou*, as in *our*.—*G*, as in the word *go*.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.—*G. D.* grand division—*cont.* continent—*i.* island—*p.* peninsula—*isth.* isthmus—*co.* cape—*mts.* mountains—*ter.* territory—*sta.* state—*c.* country—*t.* town—*o.* ocean—*s.* sea—*g.* gulf—*b.* bay—*str.* strait—*sd.* sound—*ch.* channel—*l.* lake—*r.* river.

A

AMERICA, *cont.*	a-mer'i-ka.
AMERICA, (Nth.) *G. D.*	
AMERICA, (Sth.) *G. D. & p.*	
AMERICA, (Russian) *c.*	rū'-she-an.
AMERICA, British) *c.*	brit'ish.
AMERICA, (Central) *c.*	sen'tral.
ALEUTIAN, *i.*	a-lū'she-an.
ANDES, *mts.*	an'dēz.
ARCTIC, *o.*	ark'tik.
ATLANTIC, *o.*	at-lan'tik.
AMAZON, *r.*	am'ä-zon.
ASIA, *G. D.*	a'she-a.
AUSTRALIA, *cont.*	às-tra'le-a.
AFRICA, *G. D. & p.*	af'ri-ka,
ALTAI, *mts.*	al-tī'.
ALPS, *mts.*	alps.
ARABIAN, *s.*	ar-a'be-an.
AMOOR, *r.*	am-bôr'.
ALASKA, *p.*	ă-las'ka.
ALLEGHANY, *mts. & r.*	al-le-ga'ne.
ARKANSAS, *r. sta. & city,*	ar'kan-sä.
ASSUMPTION, *city,*	as-sump'shun.
ALL SAINTS, *b.*	äl'-sānts'.
AUSTRIA, *c.*	às'tre-a.
ATHENS, *city,*	ath'enz.
AZOV, *s.*	az'ov.
ADRIATIC, *s.*	ad-ri-at'ik.
ANAM, *c.*	a'nam.
ARABIA, *c. & p.*	ar-a'be-a.
AFGHANISTAN, *c.*	af-gan-is-tān'.
ARAL, *s.*	ar'al.
ANGARA, *r.*	an-gā'ra.
AUGUSTA, *city,*	â-gus'ta.
ALBANY, *city,*	äl'ba-ne.
ALABAMA, *sta. & r.*	al-a-bah'-ma.
ANNAPOLIS, *city,*	an-nap'ō-lis.
AUSTIN, *city,*	às'tin.
ALDEMARLE, *sd.*	al-be-marl'.
ALTAMAHA, *r.*	al-ta-mä-hä'.
ALGIERS, *city,*	al-jērz'.
ABYSSINIA, *c.*	ab-is-sin'e-a.

B

BARROW, *str.*	bar'ro.
BLANCO, *co.*	blan'ko.
BAFFINS, *b.*	baf'finz.
BEHRING, *str.*	be'ring.
BORNEO, *i.*	bôr'ne-o.
BRITISH, *isles,*	brit'ish.
BON, *co.*	ben.
BLACK, *s.*	blak.
BALTIC, *s.*	bäl'tik.
BENGAL, *b.*	ben-gäl'.
BISCAY, *b.*	bis'ka.
BAB-EL-MANDEB, *str.*	bab'-el-man'deb.
BATHURST, *co.*	ba'thurst.
BRAZIL, *c.*	bra-zil'.
BOLIVIA, *c.*	bo-liv'e-a.
BOGOTA, *city,*	bo-go-tä'.
BUENOS AYRES, *city,*	bo'nos-a'riz.
BERLIN, *city,*	ber'lin.
BERNE, *city,*	bern.
BALEARIC, *isles,*	bal-e-ar'ik,
BRUSSELS, *city,*	brus'selz.
BOTHNIA, *g.*	both'ne-a.
BELGIUM, *c.*	bel'je-um.
BIRMAH, *c.*	ber'ma.
BELOOCHISTAN, *c.*	bel-ū'shis-tän'.
BANGKOK, *city,*	bang-kok'.
BOKHARA, *city,*	bo-kä'-rä.
BAIKAL, *l.*	bī'kal.
BRAHMAPUTRA, *r.*	brä'mä-pū'tra.
BOSTON, *city,*	bäs'-tun.
BURLINGTON, *city,*	ber'ling-tun.
BANGOR, *city,*	bang-gôr'.
BUFFALO, *city,*	buf'fā-lo.
BROOKLYN, *city,*	brŏk'lin.
BATON-ROUGE, *city,*	ba-tong-rōōzh'.
BALTIMORE, *city,*	bäl'ti-mōr.
BRAZOS, *r.*	brä-zōs'.
BLUE, *r.*	blū.
BARCA, *c.*	bar'ka.
BENGUELA, *city,*	ben-gā'la.
BRAZILIAN, *mts.*	bra-zil'i-an.

C

CARIBBEAN, *s.*	kar rib'be-an.
CALIFORNIA, *sta. g. & p.*	kal-l-for'ne-a.
COLORADO, *r.*	kol-o-rä do.
CELEBES, *i.*	sel-e-bēz'.
COMORIN, *co.*	kom'o-rin.
CHINA, *s. & c.*	chī'na.
CASPIAN, *s.*	kas'pe-an.
CAMBODIA, *r.*	kam-bo'de-a.
COD, *co.*	kod.
CORONATION, *g.*	kor-o-nā'shun.
CHESAPEAKE, *b.*	ches'ä-pēk'.
CHURCHILL, *r.*	cherch'il.
COLUMBIA, *r. & city,*	ko-lum'be-a.
CHILI, *c.*	che'le.
CARACCAS, *city,*	kä-räk'kas.
COLUMBUS, *city,*	ko-lum'bus.
CAIRO, *city,*	kī'ro.
CAPE TOWN, *city,*	kāp-toun.
COOMASSIE, *i.*	kōō-mas'se.
CANDIA, *i.*	kan'de-a.
CYPRUS, *i.*	sī'prus.
CANARY, *isles,*	ka-na'ra.
CONGO, *r.*	kon'go.
CHUQUISACA, *city,*	chōō'-ke-sä'ka.
CONSTANTINOPLE, *city,*	kon'stan-ti-no'pl.
COPENHAGEN, *city,*	ko-pen-ha'gen.
CORSICA, *i.*	kôr'si ka.
CAUCASUS, *sta.*	kä'kä-sus.
CARPATHIAN, *mts.*	kar-pa'the-an.
CHINESE TARTARY, *c.*	chī-nēz' tar'-ta-re.
CHINA PROPER, *c.*	chī'-na prop'-er.
CALCUTTA, *city,*	kal-kut'ta.
CABUL, *city,*	kä-bōōl'.
CEYLON, *i.*	se-lon'.
COREA, *p. & str.*	ko-re'a.
CONNECTICUT, *sta. i. & r.*	kon-net'ti-kut.
CONCORD, *city,*	kon'kôrd.
CHARLESTON, *city,*	charlz'tun.
CLEVELAND, *city,*	klēv'land.
CINCINNATI, *city,*	sin-sin-nat'i.
CHICAGO, *city,*	she-kä'gō

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Cascade, *mts.*	kas-kād'.
Casco, *b.*	kas'ko.
Champlain, *l.*	sham-plān'.
Coosa, *r.*	kōō'sa.
Clarke's, *r.*	klarks.
Caffraria, *c.*	kaf-fra're-a.
Cape Colony, *c.*	kāp-kol'o-ne.
Cimbebas, *c.*	sim-ba'bas.
D	
Darien, *g.*	da're-en.
Davis, *str.*	da'vis.
Denmark, *c.*	den'mark.
Dublin, *city,*	dub'lin.
Dovrefield, *mts.*	do'vra fēld.
Dwina, *r.*	dwī'na.
Don, *r.*	don.
Dnieper, *r.*	ne'per,
Danube, *r.*	dan'ūb.
Delaware, *r. sta. & b.*	del'a-wēr.
Dover, *city & str.*	do'ver.
Detroit, *city,*	de-troit'.
Demba, *l.*	dem'be-a.
E	
Europe, *G. D.*	ū'rōp.
Erie, *l.*	e're.
England, *c.*	ing'gland.
Edinburgh, *city,*	ed'in-bur-ra.
English, *ch.*	ing'glish.
Euphrates, *r.*	ū-fra'tēz.
Egypt, *c.*	e'jipt.
Ethiopia, *c.*	e-thi-o'pe-a.
F	
Friendly, *isles,*	frend'li.
Farewell, *co.*	fēr'wel.
Florida, *p. & sta.*	flor'i-da.
Fundy, *b.*	fun'de.
Falkland, *isles.*	fak'land.
France, *c.*	frans.
Frankfort, *city,*	frank'fort.
Finisterre, *co.*	fin-is-tēr'.
Finland, *g.*	fin'land.
Fillmore City,	fil'mōr.
Fezzan, *c.*	fez-zan'.
Fort Leavenworth,	fort'lev'en-wurth.
G	
Guinea, *g.*	gin'e.
Gondar, *city,*	gon-dār'.
Gibraltar, *str.*	je-brāl'ter.
Greenland, *i.*	grēn'land.
Gallinas, *co.*	gal-le-nas'.
Guadafui, *co.*	gwär da-fwe'.
Good Hope, *co.*	gūōd hōp'.
Great Bear, *l.*	grāt bēr.
Great Slave, *l.*	grāt slāv.
Guiana, *c.*	ge-ā'na.
Guayaquil, *g.*	gwī-ā-kil'.
Greece, *c.*	grēs.
Germany, *c.*	jer'ma-ne.
Ganges, *r.*	gan'jēz.
Georgia, *sta.*	jōr'je-a.
Galveston, *city,*	gal'ves-tun.
Green, *mts.*	grēn.
Great Salt, *l.*	grāt-sālt.
Genesee, *r.*	jen-e-see'.
Gila, *r.*	he'la.
Grand, *r.*	grand.
H	
Hatteras, *co.*	hat'te-ras.
Horn, *co.*	hōrn.
Hudson, *b.*	hud'sun.
Himalaya, *mts.*	him-a-lī'a.
Honduras, *b.*	hon-dū'ras.
Huron, *l.*	hū'ron.
Holland, *c.*	hol'land.
Hague, *city,*	hāg.
Hindostan, *p. & c.*	hin'do-stan
Hue, *city,*	ū-ā'.
Herat, *city,*	her-ät'.
Hoang-Ho, *r.*	ho-ang-ho'.
Hartford, *city,*	hart'förd.
Harrisburg, *city,*	har'ris-berg.
I	
Indian, *o.*	in'de-an.
Iceland, *i.*	īs'land.
Italy, *p.*	it'a-le.
Ireland, *i.*	ir'land.
Ionian, *isles.*	i-ōn'e-an.
Irish, *a.*	ī'rish.
Independent Tartary, *c.*	tar'ta-re.
Irkutsk, *city,*	er'kūtsk.
Irrawaddy, *r.*	ir-ra-wod'de.
Indus, *r.*	in'dus.
Iowa, *sta. & city,*	ī'o-wā.
Illinois, *sta.*	il-li-noi'.
Indiana, *sta.*	in-de-an'-a.
Indianapolis, *city.*	in-de-an-ap'o-lis.
J	
Japan, *isles.*	jap-an'.
Java, *i.*	jä'va.
Joannes, *i.*	jo-an'nēz.
Juan Fernandez, *i.*	jū-an' fer-nan'dēz.
Jackson, *city,*	jak'son.
Jefferson, *city,*	jef'fer-son.
James, *r.*	jāmz.
K	
Kamtchatka, *p. & a.*	kam-chat'ka.
Kelat, *city,*	ke-lät'.
Kentucky, *sta.*	ken-tuk'ke.
Kennebec, *r.*	ken-ne-bek'.
King William's Town,	king wil'yams town.
Kouka, *city,*	kōō'-ka.
Kong, *mts.*	kong.
Khartoom, *city,*	kar-tōōm'.
L	
Lena, *r.*	le'na.
La Plata, *r.*	lä plä'ta.
Lima, *city,*	le'ma.
Lisbon, *city,*	liz'bun.
Lyons, *city & g.*	lī'unz.
London, *city,*	lun'dun.
Ladoga, *l.*	la-do'ga.
Loire, *r.*	lwär.
Lassa, *city,*	las'sa.
Lopatka, *co.*	lo-pat'ka.
Lowell, *city,*	lo'el.
Louisiana, *sta.*	lōō-e-ze-an'-na.
Lansing, *city,*	lan'sing.
Little Rock, *city*	lit-'tl-rok'.
Louisville, *city,*	lū'e-vil.
Lewis, *co.*	lū'is.
M	
Mendocino, *co.*	men-do-se'no.
Mexico, *c. & city,*	mex'i-ka.
Magellan, *str.*	mā'jel'lan.
Mackenzie's, *r.*	muk ken'zēz.
Mississippi, *r. & sta.*	mis-sis-sip'pi.
Madagascar, *i.*	mad-a-gas'kar.
Moon, *mts.*	mōōn.
Mediterranean, *s.*	med-i-ter-ra'ne-an.
Malacca, *str.*	ma-lak'ka.
Merida, *city,*	mer'e-dā.
Melville, *p.*	mel'vil.
Mexican, *sta.*	mex'i-kan.
Michigan, *sta. & l.*	mish'i-gan.
Montevideo, *city,*	mon-te-vid-e-o.
Maracaybo, *l.*	mar-a-kī'bo.
Madeira, *r.*	mā-da'ra.
Madrid, *city,*	mad-rid'.
Matapan, *co.*	mat-a-pan'.
Messina, *str.*	mes-se'na.
Monchabo, *city,*	mon-chā'bo.
Mecca, *city,*	mek'ka.
Malay, *p.*	mal-ā'.
Maine, *sta.*	mān.
Massachusetts, *sta. & b.*	mas-sa-chū'setts.
Montpelier, *city,*	mont-pēl'yer.
Maryland, *sta.*	ma're-land.
Milledgeville, *city,*	mil'ej-vil.
Montgomery, *city,*	mont-gum'er-e.
Mobile, *city,*	mo-bēl'.
Missouri, *sta. & r.*	mis-sōō'-ra.
Madison, *city,*	mad'i-sun.
Milwaukee, *city,*	mil-wä'ke.
Memphis, *city,*	mem'-fis.
Minnesota, *ter.*	min-ne-so'ta.
Moosehead, *l.*	mōōs'hed.
Merrimac, *r.*	mer ri-mak.
Morocco, *city,*	mo-rok'ko.
Mozambique, *ch.*	mo-zam-bēk'.
Mourzouk, *city,*	mōōr-zōōk'.
Monrovia, *city,*	mon-ro've-a.
N	
Newfoundland, *i.*	nu-fund-land'.
New Zealand, *i.*	nu-zē land.
Nova Zembla, *i.*	no'va-zem'bla.
New Guinea, *i.*	nu-gin'ne.
Niger, *r.*	nī'jer.
Nile, *r.*	nīle.
North Georgian, *isles,*	nōrth jōr'je-an.
Nova Scotia, *p. & c.*	no-va sko'she-a.
Nelson, *r.*	nel'sun.
New Granada, *c.*	nu-gran ä'da.
Norway, *c.*	nōr'wā.
New Hampshire, *sta.*	nu-hamp'shīr.
Newport, *city,*	nu'pōrt.
New Haven, *city,*	nu-hā'ven.
New York, *city, sta. & b.*	nu-yōrk'.
New Jersey, *sta. & p.*	nu-jer'ze.
Newark, *city,*	nu'ark.
N. Carolina, *sta.*	kar-o-lī'na.
Natchez, *city,*	natch'ez.
New Orleans, *city,*	nu-ōr'le-ans.
Nashville, *city,*	nash'vil.
Nebraska, *ter.*	ne-bras'ka.
Nevada, *mts.*	nā-vā'da.
Nubia, *c.*	nu'be-a.

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O

Orinoco, *r.* o-ri-no'ko.
Ochotsk, *s.* o-hots'k.
Ohe, *r.* o'be.
Ontario, *l.* on-ta'ri-o.
Ohio, *r. & sta.* o-hi'o.
Otranto, *str.* o-tran'to.
Onega, *l.* o-ne'ga.
Oregon, *ter.* or'e-gon.
Oconee, *r.* o-ko'ne.
Ocmulgee, *r.* ŏk-mul'ge.
Orange, *r.* or'inj.
Oceanica or Oceania, *G. D.* ō-she-an i-kā. o-she-ah'-ne-a.
Omaha City. o-mā'hā.

P

Prince Wm.'s Land, *i.* pa-sif'ik.
Pacific, *o.*
Parana, *r.* pā-rā-nā'.
Philippine, *isles,* fil-ip-pēn'.
Persian, *g.* per'shan.
Patagonia, *p.* pat-a-go'ne-a.
Peru, *c.* pe-rū'.
Paraguay, *c.* pā-rā-gwī'.
Portugal, *c.* por'tu-gal.
Prussia, *c.* prū'she-a.
Paris, *city,* pa'-ris.
Pyrenees, *mts.* pir'en-ēz.
Petchora, *r.* pet-ko'ra.
Po, *r.* po.
Persia, *c.* per'she-a.
Pekin, *city,* pe'-kin.
Portsmouth, *city,* pōrts'muth.
Providence, *city,* prov I-dens.
Portland, *city,* pōrt'land.
Pennsylvania, *sta.* pen-sil-va'ne-a.
Philadelphia, *city* fil-a-del fe-a.
Pittsburg, *city,* pits'berg.
Petersburg, *city,* pe'terz-berg.
Penobscot, *b.* pe-nobs'kot.
Pamlico, *sd.* pam'li-ko.
Potomac, *r.* po-to'mak.
Platte, *r.* plat.

Q

Quebec, *city.* kwe-bek'.
Queen Charlotte's, *i.* kwēn shar'lots.
Quito, *city,* ke'to.

R

Rocky, *mts.* rok'e. [nor'ta.
Rio Grande del Norte, *r.* re-o-gran'da del-
Rio de la Plata, *r.* re'o da-lä-plä'tä.
Red, *r.* red.
Rio Janeiro, *city,* ri'o-ja-ne'-ro.
Russia, *c.* rū'she-a.
Rome, *city,* rōm.
Riga, *g.* re'ga.
Rhone, *r.* rōn.
Rhine, *r.* rīn.
Rhode Island, *sta.* rōd-i land.
Richmond, *city,* rich'mund.
Raleigh, *city,* rà le.
Roanoke, *r.* ro'an-ōk.

S

Sandwich, *isles,* sand'wich.
Society, *isles,* so-sī'e-te.
Sable, *co.* sā'b'l.
St. Roque, *co.* sānt rōk'.
St. Lucas, *co.* sānt lū kas.
St. Lawrence, *r. & g.* sānt lā'rens.
St. Salvador, *city,* sānt sal'va-dōr.
St. Lewis, *co.* sānt lū'is.
St. George's, *b.* sānt jōrj-ez.
San Francisco, *cit. b. & r.* san-fran-sis'ko.
St. Petersburg, *city,* sānt pē'ters-berg.
St. Louis, *city,* sānt lū'e.
St. Augustine, *city.* sānt à'gus-tēn.
St. Paul, *city,* sānt pāl'.
Susquehanna, *r.* sus-q we-han'na.
Savannah, *city,* sa-van'na,
Sacramento, *city,* sak-ra-men'to.
Somauli Territory, so-mā'le,
Salem, *city,* sa'lem.
St. Clair, *l.* sānt klēr'.
St. Croix, *r.* sānt kroi'.
Southern. *o.* suth'ern.
Spitzbergen, *i.* spitz-bor'-gen.
Saghalien, *i.* sag-hāl'l-en.
Sumatra, *i.* sū-mā'tra.
Suez, *isth.* sū-ez'.
Siam, *c. & g.* sī-am'.
Superior, *l.* sū-pe'rī-ōr.
Santiago, *city,* san-tī-ā'go.
Sweden, *c.* swe'den.
Spain, *c.* spān.
Switzerland, *c.* swit'zer-land.
Scotland, *c.* skot'land.
Stockholm, *city,* stok'holm.
Sicily, *i.* sis I-le.
Sardinia, *i.* sar-de'ne-a.
Skager Rack, *str.* skag'er rak.
Seine, *r.* sān.
Siberia, *c.* sī-be're-a.
Springfield, *city,* spring'fēld.
Senegambia, *c.* sen-e-gam'be-a,
Sahara, *c.* sā-hā'ra.
Soudan, *c.* sōō-dān'.
Sego, *city,* se'go.
Snow, *mts.* sno.
Sidra, *g.* sī'dra.
Senegal, *r.* sen'e-gāl.

T

Terra del Fuego, *i.* ter'ra del fū-e'go.
Trinidad, *i.* trin'I-dad.
Titicaca, *l.* tī-tī-kā'-kā.
Tocantins, *r.* to-kān-tēns'.
Turkey, *c.* ter'ke.
Taranto, *g.* tā-rān'to.
Tagus, *r.* ta'gus.
Toronto, *city,* to-ron'-to.
Thibet, *c.* tib'et.
Tobolsk, *city,* to-bol'sk.
Teheran, *city,* teh-her-rān'.
Tonquin, *g.* ton-kēn'.
Tartary, *ch.* tar ta-re.
Trenton, *city,* tren'tun.
Texas, *sta.* tex'as.
Tallahasse, *city,* tal-la-has'se.
Tennessee, *sta. & r.* ten-nes-se'.
Tomsbigby, *r.* tom-big'be.
Tallapoosa, *r.* tal-la-pōō'sa.
Tunis, *city & c.* tū'nis.
Tripoli, *city & c* trip'o-le.
Timbgo, *city,* tim'bū.
Tchad, *l.* chad.

U

Ural, *mts.* ū'ral.
United States, ū-nī'ted stāts.
Uruguay, *c.* ōō-rōō-gwī'.
Utah, *ter.* ū'tā.

V

Van Dieman's Land, *i.* van de'manz.
Verde, *co.* verd.
Volga, *r.* vol'ga.
Vancouver's, *i.* van-kū'verz.
Venezuela, *g. & c.* ven-ez-wa'-la.
Vienna, *city,* ve-en'na.
Vistula, *r.* vis'tū-la.
Vermont, *sta.* ver-mont'.
Virginia, *sta.* ver-jin'ya.

W

West Indies, *isles,* west in'dēs.
White, *s.* hwīt.
Washington, *city & ter.* wosh'ing-tun.
Winnipeg, *l.* win'ni-peg.
Wales, *c.* wāls.
Wilmington, *city,* wil'ming-tun.
Wisconsin, *sta.* wis-kon'sin.

X

Xingu, *r.* shin-gōō'.

Y

Yellow, *s.* yel'lo.
Yenesei, *r.* yen-e-sa'ī.
Yang-tse-kiang, *r.* yang'tsē-kī'ang.
Yucatan, *p.* ū-kā-tān'.

Z

Zealand, *i.* ze'land.
Zanguebar, *c.* zāng-gā-bar'.
Za-zibar, *city,* zān-ze-bār'.
Zambeze, *r.* zam-be'ze.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF TROY, April 8th, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Education of the city of Troy, held April 18, 1861, the Committee on Text-Books reported in favor of adopting Cornell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies, which report was completely adopted.

WM. HAINES, Clerk. D. W. TITSELL, President.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.

On the 19th Feb., 1861, the Committee on Text-Books, to whom was referred Cornell's Primary Geography, made a report to the school by resolution, as follows, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That Cornell's Primary Geography be, and the same is hereby adopted as a Text-Book for the use of the Public Schools of this city."

And on the 21st of the following, the Commission recognized the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That Cornell's Intermediate Geography be, and the same is hereby adopted for the use of the Public Schools of this city."

G. B. BASWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, DETROIT, Sept. 19th, 1860.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to inform you that at a regular meeting of the Board of Education of this city, held on the 17th inst., Cornell's Primary, Intermediate, and High School Geographies and Atlas were adopted as the text-book for the public grades, in place of Smith's Series, previously adopted. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

E. O. WILKIE, Sec. Bd. Ed.